-P & O-
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,156—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.I.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th Jan.
*	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.I.	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I.	PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
*	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.I.	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
*	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.I.	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
*	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.I.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
*	PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.I.	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

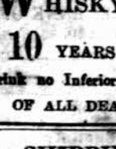
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,225	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,368	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
" DON BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2861	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	590	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,337	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,522	X.	14th Mar., 1901.
CINNAM	6,309	Seiller	11th Apr. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Seiller, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 5th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. UJINA ...5,310 tons.....Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.
S.S. SOTOS	1746	Kopplestather	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO,
IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE
MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.
Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & CO. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.
NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS,
SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.
ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.
A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.
INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—
(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of waterborne disease;
(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and
(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.
THE PASTEUR FILTER.
M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

JET
ORNAMENTS
FOR
MOURNING
WEAR
AT
KEMP'S
ESPLANADE
BRANCH
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 25), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied
OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 13 per year including Postage.

"ELECTROZONE:"
NON-POISONOUS,
DISINFECTANT
PRODUCT
OF
SEA WATER
AND
ELECTRICITY.
PER QUART BOTTLE
RUPEE ONE
ANNAS EIGHT.
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY.
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT
BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S * * * * BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT.

WARREN'S CIRCUS

"RUNNING STILL."

BIGGER, BETTER,

BRIGHTER THAN EVER.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th January, 1901.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HAREY N. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

ISLAM CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that the ANNUAL ID DINNER fixed for Saturday, the 26th inst., has been POSTPONED.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT SUIT No. 332 OF 1897.

ESMAIL HAJEE IBRAHIM JINIA ....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESMAIL IBRAHIMJI and others ....Defendants.
AND
In the matter of Messrs. KHANDERAO and SHRIPAD.
vs.
ESMAIL IBRAHIMJI.

THE ADJOURNED SALE of the right, title and interest of the Defendant ISMAIL IBRAHIMJI in the lands and premises described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated 21st December, 1900 and published in the "Bombay Gazette," "Bombay Vaibhav" and "Bombay Samachar," on the 23rd instant, will be proceeded with on the premises at Memonwada Street without the Fort, on SATURDAY the 26th January, 1901, at 3-30 o'clock, P.M.

For particulars see the previous Proclamation dated 21st December, 1900, published as above.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KHANDERAO & SHRIPAD,
Attorneys at Law.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen..................Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen..................Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 or Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leadingmen.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

GOOD SERVANT, honest and intelligent, speaks English well, recommended to Australian travellers. GEORGE D. MENDELL, Great Western Hotel.

WANTED at Rupee one per diem, WRITERS knowing English, to work as enumerators, in the forthcoming Census. Apply personally to the Census Officer, Head Municipal Office, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Sea view, Colaba. Rent moderate. Available 1st February. Apply "J. G.", care of this paper.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Shet, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scnwabe, As. 8.
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Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE ABOVE Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of four annas, by the Principal. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901. Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun fire, on 11th February, 1901, Tenders for the SUPPLY of BENGAL COAL for the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Delivery at Bombay.	Delivery at Agra or Cawnpore.
January, 1902	4,000 tons	4,000 tons
February „	4,000 „	4,000 „
March	4,000 „	4,000 „
April	4,000 „	2,000 „
May	4,000 „	2,000 „
June	4,000 „	2,000 „
	24,000 „	18,000 „

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone Earth, or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay harbour including delivery into boats alongside, or the price delivered into wagons for despatch by rail (in full truck loads of 300 Maunds of coal.)

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Forms which, together with Specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers should state specifically which form of tender they require, i.e., for Bombay delivery or delivery by rail.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.
New General Offices, Bombay, 17th January, 1901.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size hall cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, rich pictures, 1 sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by "Beare and Soehne," Berlin, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer' sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, best platedware one gent's "Swift" bicycle one lady's bycycle, &c., &c., the property of WM. PHIPPS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business consisting of Japanese plates, flower vases, scent bottles, cups and saucers, marble figures, tooth and hair brushes salt sellers, walking sticks, Eau-de-colongne dolls, time-pieces, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second hand strong glass fronted miniature Brougham.
1 handsome strong Victoria in good order.
1 English built Dog-cart, in good order by Bennett and Sons.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony do. do. and saddle.
1 English lady's side saddle by "Lennan and Sons," Dublin
1 brown agg gelding, 16 hands, trained R. A. charger and carries a lady.

On SUNDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Love Lane Byculla the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, one mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayre and Soehne, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property of E. W. MONTESOLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is no view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE, ON THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Ghanshamdas, the mortgagor, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,862 1-2 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1-3226 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by Mr. Cleveland's private road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjibhoy Batliwalla, on the east by Mr. Cleveland's road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla reserving to Mr. Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the indenture of lease bearing date the 21st day of April, 1893, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants' workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536 (1) to 2536 (b) and Street No 1 1a and 1b, and bounded on the east by Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by the Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments with chawls standing thereon situate at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2720 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the north by the property herein before Firstly described, on the south and east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-433 (4) and Street No. 341 (c) to 41 (h).

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (393) three hundred and ninety-three square yards and 7-9th) seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Worlee without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay along with other land under Collector's old No. 667 and new survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to the said Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the Mortgage Deed dated 7th day of January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the Mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. on the promises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No 2366, and Street Nos 133, 135, 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, and partly by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny, and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jivajee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy at No 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mrs Annie, Bapty Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on Monday the 11th prox, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansions pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware a handsome Mehogany grand square pianoforte by Schied mayre and Soehne first rate pictures and oleograph, rich table Ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built Barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay Walers, set of plate maunted double harness a collection of books, and novels, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1901.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CARPETS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTA-WARE, AMERICAN PLATED-WARE, JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of carpets of various patterns, glass toilet table, teapoys, cabinets and wall brackets, perambulators, time-pieces and clocks, carriage time-pieces, watches, American best platedware consisting of ice pitchers, wine coolers, cruets, pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, majolica and terra-cotta jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots and vases, centre pieces, figures, busts, leather dressing bags and cases, Japanese folding screens, table and bed covers, tea and coffee sets, table ornaments, toilet boxes, new bicycles, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FIFTH KAMATIPURA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Motee Ooma & Co, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors, Ambajee Haibutty, a minor by her mother and guardian Luxumibai, and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Luxumibai, wife of Haibutty Withoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of November, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 5th Kamatipura street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3257, new No. 10710, old survey No. 2840, and new survey No. 6394, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 59-61 and ward E No. 1409, containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Mosque of Camateepoora 5th Lane, on the west by the temple of Withoba, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Camateepura 5th Lane, and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF NEW PIANOS, ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, ETC.

Under instructions from those who are concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kelly & Co. Pianoforte Works, consisting of—

3 new cottage pianos by Blankenstein.
1 new cottage piano by Dawkins.
1 almost new square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 square piano by Collard.
2 cottage pianos almost new by Allison and Mann.
1 church organ, 13 stops, new, by Sterling Co., Derby, U. S. A.
1 church organ, 21 stops, by Beatty's Beethoven.
1 Masoni, 5 stops organ.
2 new folding harmoniums in cases.
1 high class violon cello with case.
1 case music instruments from Messrs. Thomas Dawkins and Co.

Also tools, shop furniture, zinc lined piano cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of double iron bedstead, mirror, almira, lady's chairs, clock, wall plaques, pictures, drawing-room cabinets, jardiniers, easy and dentwood chairs, sofa, revolving bookstand, Ditmar's lamps, dinner, dessert and tea sets from Whiteway Laidlaw, Tucker's three light Argand lamp, dressing and washhand tables, ice box, large size aviary, etc, the property of Mrs. E. TENNENT.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 diamatoscope, handsome machine shows living pictures with two scenes: a disappointed lover and a scene from South African War, with lamp.

1 number of old arms and weapons such as gun, boomerang, knucklers, kukris, tomahawks, shields, etc (some of them relics of the last Zulu war) the property of the late Mr. J. H. HART.

1 Packard Church organ of 12 stops.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 Chubb's iron safe, 26 by 23 by 20 inches on stand.

The property of the late D McLAUCHLIN SLATER, Esq:—1 invalid couch with cushions, 1 blackwood folding round teapoy, 1 teakwood square brown table and 1 teakwood folding small chair.

2 cases each 50,000 "Violet" and "Le Nil" brand cigarettes.

On account of the concerned—
944 H.S. 1-10—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia ex Clan Forbes.
944 H.S. 11-20—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, ex Clan Ferguson.
933 H.S. 21-39—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, ex Clan Murray.
926 H.S. 1-12—12 cases John Gray and Co's, Confectionery, ex Gloamin
936 H.S. 1-10, 12-21—20 cases John Buchanan and A. Denholm and Co.'s Confectionary ex Cragoswald.
2 cases Confectionary Samples
945 H.S 6-10—5 cases James Keiller and Son's Confectionery ex Socotra
945 H.S. 1-5—5 cases C. and E. Morton's Confectionery ex Arabia.
945 H.S. 6—1 cases Confectionary samples
942 H.S. 1—1 cases Confectionary samples
916 RAS, 1-12—12 cases John Gray and Co.'s Confectionery ex Armenia
062 H S 1-6—6 cases James Keiller and Son's Confectionery ex Egypt
932 R S S 1-11—11 packages Peek Frean and Co's, Biscuits ex Caledonia
932 RHS 1-20—4 cases and 15 casks Huntley and Palmer's biscuits ex Arabia
926 RHS 1-4—4 cases William Crawford and Son's Biscuits ex Dalmatia

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers
1 handsome light victoria
1 second-hand French-polished office shigram
1 circular double-seated brougham
1 light dog cart
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 (second floor) Sirdar Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, above the offices of the Bombay Fire Insurance Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, incandescent gas lamps, table ornaments, carpets, Milners fireproof safe, 25 by 20 by 20 inches, etc., the property of R. S. RAPHAEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. HINODE AND CO. JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instruced to sell by Public Auction at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. changing premises, consisting of every description of nice porcelain ware, new designed coffee and tea sets, splended wooden laquered cabinets, silk embroidered screens, laquered hanging pictures of sizes nice antimony ware fancy paper lanterns, bamboo-ware, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 4th February at 3 p.m. about 90 old law books belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS (a Library of the Late Rao Saheb Mukand Ramchadra), and a GOLD WATCH.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 402 of 1896, Harischand Mucund vs. Harichandra Anandrao Talcherkar and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1901, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of the works of Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Milton, Scott, Pope, Byron, Shakespear, Dickens, Macaulay, and many other well-known Authors. Also books on architecture and other scientific subjects. Encyclopædia Britannica, Waverly and other novels, histories, Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Fergusson's History of Architecture, Practical Builder, Le Fabriche, Woods Ruins of Palmyra and Balbek, architecture at Bijapur, etc., etc.

Also in the same matter 1 gold O. F. Keyless watch by Messrs. C. Marks and Co., with a gold watchguard.

Catalogues will be published, and the books are on view.

Also at 3 p.m., by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, four gold bangles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1901.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

EXCHANGE.

THE market has been very quiet, with very little business passing. The rates to-day ruled as follows:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer......1s. 4 1-32d.
„ Demand......1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits......1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ France......171
30 Day's sight Japan......147 1-2
„ „ Shanghai......205 1-2.
Silver, London......28 7-8
„ New York......62

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the usual weekly sale for Secretary of State's Bills on India for Rs. 70,00,000

Rs. 500,000 were alloted to Calcutta.
„ 4,540,000 do to Bombay
„ 1,300,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 63,40,000

Tenders on these places were accepted at 1s. 4d.

Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 150,000 to Calcutta and for Rs. 200,000 to Bombay were allotted at 1s. 4 1-16d. The total amount sold during the week including last public sale was for the equivalent of Rs. 70,30,000. The amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,00,000.

The following figures represent the remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
(1) Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
(2) Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 19th January 1901	8,524,436
(3) Balance to be remitted from 20th Jan. 1901 to 31st March 1901	7,915,564

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 94-15 for Ready and Rs. 95-1 for Settlement, but owing to better advices from Calcutta rates improved to Rs. 95-1 and Rs. 95-3. These rates were maintained up to closing time.

SHARES.

The market has been more or less quiet with very little doing. Maneckjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,755, Tapty Valley's are to-day Rs. 470, and Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation shares (new issue) Rs. 1,760.

CROP REPORTS.

The telegraphic information to hand to-day from the various agricultural districts is on the whole satisfactory. Cotton plants are flourishing and parcels of the raw material continue to arrive at the despatching stations. Slight damage, however, is reported from Bellary and Julgaum, in the latter case owing to insects and disease. Wheat and seeds are doing well, and in Amritsar larger areas have been sown this year. Crop prospects throughout are generally good.

COTTON.

The market in Bombay has been exceptionally quiet with little or no enquiry for Ready Cotton at present rates. Shippers are receiving only small orders at reduced prices, and there is no business passing for forward descriptions. To-day's sales at Colaba amounted to 600 bales, of which exporters took up 200 bales. The balance will be utilized for local consumption. The following are the official rates fixed this afternoon by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	197	187	178	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	183	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	193	189	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine ginned	204	202	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	204	203	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	197	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned	..	194	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned; Khamgaum Machine-ginned; Karanja Machine-ginned	213	210	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	218	213	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	236	...	..	Mar. 25
Surat „	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	224	214	..	April-May.
Do „	...	...	200	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	228	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do.

The following figures will be of interest as showing the dirtribution of cotton up to 22nd instant:—

	1901	1900	Difference
Receipts for the week	50,230	33,777	plus 16,453
	1900-00	1839-1900	
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd January	5,44,999	4,62,345	plus 82,654
	1901	1900	
Shipments for the week to Europe	24,827	960	plus, 23,867
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,401	......	plus 2,401
Total	27,228	960	plus 26,268
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Jan.—	1900-01	1899-1900	
Europe	172,830	16,902	plus155,928
Japan	41,441	1,20,419	—78,978
China	4,803	18,145	—13,342
Coast Ports	11,283	2,822	plus 8,461
Total	230,357	158,288	plus72,069
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	4,668	2,430	plus 2,238
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	21,345	—21,345

Total Exports from Bombay by the G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct. to 22nd Dec. 1900	2,129 bales.
By the B. B. and C. I. Railway 1st to 27th Oct. 1903	4,499 bales

In New York the receipts at the Ports yesterday totalled 29,000 bales against 25,000 bales last year; Exports to Great Britain were 4,000 bales and to France and Continent 15,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ......9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of April......9·31 plus 4
Do Do of July......9·30 plus 5
Silver in New York......62—3-4
Do in London......28 5-8—5-16

Exchange on London at New York was 487 1-2 plus 1-4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT market is steady; White Delhi, April-May is to-day quoted Rs. 4-6-6.

LINSEED is steady; and one or two European firms are in the market. Bold ready is saleable to-day at Rs. 9-10; April-May at Rs. 8-11.

RAPESEED is steady; and there is no business passing. Brown Delhi stands at Rs. 6-7-6.

POPPYSEED is steady, with no business passing. Ready description is Rs. 8-13; April-May Rs. 7-40.

CASTORSEED is firm; ready lots are saleable at Rs. 37-12; April-May, Rs. 34-12.

GINGELLYSEED market is quiet, and the following are the ruling rates:—

New seed	85	per cent.	Rs.	44-8
„	75	„	„	43-8
„	50	„	„	42-12
„	Red	„	„	40 to 41

ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Before the last mail left England, buyers for India had taken a few lines of shirtings, dhooties and jacconets, while fine and light goods also received some attention. Offers, however, generally proved inadequate, and counter-bids rarely elicitated amended limits. The demand for China continued, and some business in shirtings; bleaching cloths, and specialities had gone through, though owing to makers declining offers at previous prices, progress had been impeded. A moderate trade for several of the minor Asiatic outlets, Egypt, and the Levant markets had been done in special cloths for early shipment. Yarns had not shown much life. American home trade descriptions were not quotably changed, but here and there transactions at concessions from quotations were heard of. Manufacturers were not placing fresh orders, as they had previously bought in anticipation of requirements. Export yarns for several of the Continental markets had been in more active demand. Offers for China and India had resulted in the booking of small lines, but bids had generally been too low.

CROPS IN ARGENTINA.

Telegraphing on December 31, the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the "Times" said: The report of the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the wheat which will be available for exportation in the present season, deducting all that is required for home consumption, will reach 1,700,009 tons, and that linseed will reach 650,000 tons. The prospects of the maize crop are also good.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 2-11m., 2-42a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-18a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay City Improvement Trust, Adjourned Meeting, 4 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 7 a. m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

ISLAM CLUB.—Members are informed that the annual Id dinner, fixed for to-morrow (Saturday), has been postponed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh and Seychelles per extra Vadala will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

THE RAMZAN EED.—In celebration of the Ramzan Eed, 21,000 Mahomedans visited the Victoria Gardens on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and about 24,000 Mahomedans, on Wednesday, owing to the Basi Eed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday. On the application of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, M. M. Ghadialee was granted an interim order. In the matter of Framjee Hosangjee Daroowalla, the rule for entering up satisfaction in respect of the debts in the schedule was made absoblute. Several applications were made for interim orders by insolvents in person, some of which were granted.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bhangwandas Hansraj, a merchant, charged his clerk Thackersey Dewji, with criminal breach of turst and misappropriation of Rs. 136, belonging to his master. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being undefended. The complainant had his firm in Moolji Jetha market. The accused was employed under him as a clerk and bill collector. He collected the amount from the customers of his master's firm and appropriated the moneys to his own use. To conceal the fraud he entered the sums embezzled by him in the account books on earlier dates than those on which they were actually recovered. He also erased former entries to make room for false ones. The accused admitted having received the moneys, but contended that he paid them to his masters. The complainant and his partners, however, denied having received any money from accused and deposed that when they questioned accused to explain the irregularities in the books, he admitted his guilt. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, heard and disposed of the suit filed by Rukhba Goma and others, against Narayen Balkrishnaji. The plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 360, being the amount with interest at 75 per cent. per annum, of a promissory note for Rs. 180, dated the 14th September 1897, alleged to have been passed by the defendant to them. Messrs. Shamrao M. Rele and Sakardande, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant being represented by Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader. The defence was that the signature on the promissory note was passed by the defendant on a blank piece of paper and that it was not passed to the plaintiffs, but to the firm of Himutmull Chunderbhan on 2nd August 1897. The suit was consequently time-barred and that the defendant passed the signature without any consideration.

His Honour in giving his decision said that the plaintiffs' case in several particulars seemed to him to be of a suspicious character. Two Marwari firms Rukhba Goma and Fulchand Garidas, both plaintiffs on the record, were alleged to have joined in making the advance. After pointing out the discrepancies in the evidence, the Judge observed that the most important fact, which militated against the plaintiffs' case was, that on the note sued upon, there was the usual endorsement of the name of the executant in the handwriting of one Tulookchund, admittedly a partner in the firm to whom the defendant alleged he had passed the signature. There was also considerable difference between the colour of the ink in the body of the note, and that in the signature. Defendant settled all his dealings with the firm of Himmatmull Chunderbhan, in January, 1898, and as this blank paper with defendant's signature, remained with the firm, it had now passed it to the present plaintiffs. The court therefore dismissed the suit with costs and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs of defendant's pleader.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	10	2	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	7	33
C Market, Dhobi Taleo, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	24	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	9	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	11	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	3	9
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	22
Total	78	65	190
Total plague deaths to date.	81,729	67,472	
Same date last year	101	66	331

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. There will be no Parade on Saturday the 26th instant.
2. There will be no Church Parade on Sunday the 27th instant.
3. Extract from District after Orders dated 23rd January, is published for information:—No. 1719—Mourning will be worn in Uniform till further orders by all Officers in the Bombay District on account of the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen Empress of India.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No 1 Company—

To-day, Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North Fort, parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms; putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company—

To-day, Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

3. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club to-morrow at 3 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete their annual 40-pr R M L practice. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella Dance has been postponed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Good Spirits. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

OIL PAINTERS' EXHIBITION.

COVENT GARDEN SEASON.

MUSIC AT GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

THE exhibition of the Society of Oil Painters in Piccadilly fatigues the eye by the extent of wall-space that it covers, and by the dispersion of its good qualities. In spite of a certain average which is maintained, there is so little to be said about the majority of the works here exhibited that it is best to treat it frankly as a small exhibition and name only those few pieces which do attract attention by their superior merits. A noticeable landscape of the Constable school is Mr. Hughes-Stanton's "Hampstead Heath: Looking towards Harrow" in which the lowlying mid-distance is admirably managed, and the whole canvas pervaded by a fine sense of life and movement. A smaller and somewhat similar work by the same painter further on also deserves attention. There is romantic feeling and colour in Mr. Robert Little's "Quest of Sir Lancelot" and by Mr. Huge Carter some clever work imitative of Fantin Latour. Mr. John Muirhead's "Stonehaven Harbour" and Mr. Montague Smyth's "Cornfield in Norfolk" are interesting and sound but not important pieces of work. Important in a certain reserved sense large laboured and full of conventional accomplishment Mr. Edwin Haye's "Ship Signalling for a Pilot.". Mr. Herbert Marshall's "Haarlem" has far more beauty and originality to recommend it. A broad breezy piece by the late Mr. E. M. Wimperis will be noticed with regret as probably the last work to be seen here from a hand which did things in a strong individual fashion of its own, based upon fine tradition. Messrs. Torrick Williams, Mortimer Menpes, John Fulloylove, and Julius Olsson contribute works alternately respectable and clever. Very distinctly clever, with the cleverness of originality, is the "En Route" of Mr. W. Douglas Almond, representing a group of figures on board ship beguiling the tedium of a voyage by a sort of lounging symposium. "The Kelpie" of Mr. Byam Shaw has an admirable passage, imaginative and full of good colour, of figures huddling across a bridge in moolight, but the imagination is thrown away by the introduction of a foolish and badly painted rendering of the Kelpie herself in the foreground. If Mr. Shaw will persuade himself to paint out this figure a good picture may result. "Burning Weeds" is another of Mr. T. Austen Brown's many mahogany-like productions Mr. James Hill's "Near Ramsgate" is a moderately good landscape, and Mr. D. Y. Cameron's "Stirling" a very excellent one. It is, indeed, one of the best in the whole exhibition, and on its own distinct line divides the honours with Mr. Hughes Stanton's "View of Harlow." For a landscape so barren in feature and on so large a scale as Mr. Claude Hayes's view of "Witley Common" very high qualities of painting are required, and these the artist has hardly achieved. Mr. Dudley Hardy gives a rather graceful turn to his dangerous versatility in a charming generalised, half decorative landscape called "Solitude." He repeats the experiment less well in a larger canvas named "Silence," and shows himself to be an artist with a good deal of talent but without any apparent conviction or power of deriving a style from his many mannerisms. "Teaching the Young Idea to Shoot" is a favourable specimen of Mr. Edgar Bundy's narrow talent for painting the details of a domestic interior solidly and well. Pleasant work is also done by Messrs. G. E. B. Morison, N. H. J. Baird, and G. S. Watson—by the last-named a portrait of a child, good in character. There is also a well-characterised portrait of "George Lillie Craik, Esq., by Sir George Reid.

The six artists who annually hold exhibition together at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, have once more a charming show of work, nearly all of it accomplished and some of it even distinguished. Charm is the word that one might use as a friendly expression of Mr. E. R. Waterlow's limitations. His work is so seldom without it, and has only rarely any stronger merit that one can name. But one canvas at least of those shown here is well above the artist's average. His "Mill on the Ouse" is an excellent piece of tone and delicate atmosphere and is thoroughly well handled. Mr. Robert Allan is nearly always strong, but his strength is generally without that charm which makes up for whatever else is lacking in Mr. Waterlow's painting. Here in one or two instances we see a strong hand working within measurable distance of failure, wanting in discretion and in delicacy. The artist's "Falls of Clyde" fetches the eye a buffet and then ceases to interest. "Among the Olive Gooves" is almost a frank failure. The olive is one of the most difficult trees to paint, and Mr. Allan has not succeeded in painting it, nor does his foliage detach itself well from the very flat and unyielding sky against which it is placed. In his large sea-piece "Making for home" there is some fine painting of water whipped by a brisk breeze. Mr. Aumonier has long since taught us his limits, and in the work which he contributes this year they become a little more evident. The garishness of some of his pinks and greens is noticeable in the piece entitled "Springtime." The best of his present canvases is also the largest, "A Cambridgeshire Farm." Mr. Leslie Thomson has succeeded so often by suavity of tone and colour that one stands corrected as to his powers before a piece which attempts so bold a contrast as does his "After Thunder," a composition which show with considerable success a bold outline of cliff against a leaden sky. His other pieces are less of a departure from his ordinary rule. Of these the most admirable seems to us his sombrely schemed twilight view of "Tal-y-Fan, North Wales." This, by the way, hangs side by side with a rather similar subject by Mr. A. D. Peppercorn, "The Edge of the Moon," but in the latter, with less actual variety of colour, one feels the hand of the colourist.

Mr. Peppercorn has pre-eminently the gift of suggesting colour in a very close range which at first sight seems like monochrome. That gift shows itself here and still more in a wonderful gleaming sea-piece entitled "Moonrise at Sea," and it works itself out among the splendidly sombre shadows of "A Sedgy Pool" which as one looks into them seem to open and vibrate with the true quality of twilight into which the eye gazes fixedly. In "Dartmoor" the artist shows that he knows how to paint evasive forms without too much inquiry and with a sense of coherence and certainty. He is of course much the strongest artist of the group with which we are dealing. Lastly we have from Mr J. S. Hill some charming flower-painting of "Double Narcissus" and Daisies but in his larger canvases his power to bring things into a unity goes to pieces. He seems to lack, somehow pictorial conviction and can only be enjoyed in parts rarely as a whole. His "Ploughing" is obviously put together, and not composed; and his "Brentford" does not seem to have found its right limits or its true centre of interest. A rather sensational rendering of "Night," wild and lonely in feature is the nearest that the artist comes to a satisfactory concentration of his idea into a co-ordinate whole. It is a pity, for his work is not without many good qualities.

The Royal Choral Society begun the year, as usual, with a performance of the "Messiah" at the Albert Hall. The attendance proved the undiminished popularity of Handel's masterpiece, which was rendered, in obedience to a now established custom, with the orchestral accompaniment, as written by the composer, Mozart's elaborations being left on one side. Sir Frederic Bridge's forces were true to the beat of their conductor, the choruses being given throughout with hardly a perceptible flaw. As for the solos, such of them as fell to the share of Madame Albani and Madem Belle Cole, were sung with exquisite feeling, while Mr. Watkin Mills and Mr. William Green, the other members of the vocal quartet, were seldom far from perfection in the numbers for which they were responsible. Mr. Balfour, the organist, lent valuable support in the more massive passages of the oratorio.

A two-act musical extravaganza of more than average merits was produced at Terry's Theatre under the title "The Tairty Thieves." One or two of the incidents are borrowed from the story of Ali Baba, but in the main the exceedingly complex plot has nothing to do with the "Arabian Nights" The complexity, not to say confusion, of the plot is, indeed, the chief weakness of Mr. W. H. Rosque's liberetto, which is bright and quite inoffensive. A good deal of tedious explanatory dialogue may quite well be cut out without leaving the plot any more incomprehensible than it is. The music by Mr. Edward Jones is particularly bright and catching. In its sentimental strains it is not distinguished for originality, but they are few and far between. The comic and fantastic numbers have a great deal of ingenuity and spirit, and will doubtless prove the chief attraction of the venture. The vocal qualifications of the company are not very high, except in the case of Miss Florence Perry, who makes a bright and clever heroine. For the rest, however, an excellent company of comedians has been engaged, and Mr. Charles Grover, Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, Mr. Sidney Howard, Mr. E. Dagnall, and Mr. W. R. Shirley keep the fun going with much success. The piece was well received throughout, and Mr. Jones, who conducted, showed much judgment in resisting almost all the frequent calls for encores.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day brings the following passengers:—

Allison Mr	Lampard Mr and Mrs
Armitage Mrs F	Lambert Mr F
Allen Mr C I	Lund Mr G
Brownlow Mr and Mrs and child	Miller Mr
Barrett Mr J E	McClelland Mr and Mrs
Burbridge Mr H	Manghan Mr H
Crosthwaite Rev A	Malcolm Major P
Clarke Mr	Murray Mrs F
Christie Miss T	Murray Miss
Clarke Mr C A	MacDonald Miss
Crawford Mr F L	Norman Miss
Coen Mr and Mrs J	Newton Mr T B
Chapman Mr and Mrs	Onseley Miss
Chapman Miss	Ottenheimer Mr
Chedda Mr Sheik	Oakshott Mr
Dinreiddie Mr R	Pemberton Mr C
Elles Lady	Pearce Mr and Mrs
Elles Miss	Pearce Mr G F
Edelston Mr J	Portman Mr H M G
Fawcett Mr G F	Price Rev C
Field Miss E M	Penton Captain
Fordyce Mr D	Quain Mr
French Mr and Mrs	Quin Mr M R
Gibbs Mr F	Rutter Mr
George Mr	Stuart Lieut A
Gilbert Mr R	Sinclair Mrs
Glover Miss M	Smithell Mr
Gifford Miss	Scott Mr and Mrs H M C
Green Mr W	Stokoe Rev C G
George Mr E R	Sargent Lieut W M
Gough Mr	Symes Miss M
Goward Mr E A	Tytler Miss F
Goward Mrs and infant	Tulk Mr J A
Griffin Mr and Mrs H D	Thibant Mrs and 2 children
Hagg Mr	Tichborne, Sir H
Hart Mr	Taylor Mr J
Howlett Col A	Valentine Rev Dr
Hume Miss	Welchman Rev
Hilbert Mr H	Ward Mr J C
Innes Mr M	White Mrs G F and child
Jones Major Lloyd	Williams Mrs
Jones Mrs and child	Ward Miss
Jones, Mr and Mrs	Waterfield Miss
Krumbiegel Mrs and infants	Williams Mr H
Kufe Mr G	West Mr
Kelly Miss	Wolf Mr M
	Zweifel Mr H

HORSES FOR THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS regarding the purchase of imported and country-bred horses for army purposes in India, during the year 1901-1902, have been issued:—

It is notified that the number of imported horses suitable for army purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1901-1902, is estimated at 1,920. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

The horses are classed as follows:—Class I.—Australian, Tasmanian and Cape horses. In Calcutta—Horse Artillery, 248; Field Artillery, 494; Medium Cavalry and Hussars, 308; total 1,045.

In Mrdras—Horse Artillery, 98; Field Artillery, 185; Medium Cavalry and Hussars, 33; total 314; and Madras Cavalay, 187 combined total 501.

In Bombay—Australian, Cape and other horses.—Horse Artillery, 80; Field Artillery, 203; total 283. Class II—Arabs and Persians—Medium Cavalry and Hussars, 91; total 1,920.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received; but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, and in the case of Australian horses, 15 hands 1 inch to 16 hands high.

Greys will not be purchased for Horse and Field Artillery.

The Average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £45 sterling which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase. The average price of Australians to be purchased in Madras on account of the Madras Cavalry is Rs. 400. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700, and horses of this class should be not less than 14 hands 2 inches in height.

The number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is anticipated will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1901-1902 is estimated at 400.

Bengal—Hapur Remount Depot.—Young Horses, 18 months old and upwards 350.

Bombay—Ahmednagar Remount Depot—Young horses, 18 months old and upwards 50, total 400.

BOMBAY RIFILE CLUB.

THE 7th or 8th competitions of the Coorla season took place on the 22nd instant and some really excellent shooting was made, two twenty-sevens and one twenty-six at 700 yards and three twenty-fives at 800 yards was splendid.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday next the 29th instant. Distances 500 and 600 yards.

The following are the scores:—

7TH COMPETITION—700 YARDS.

Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	27 A
Cr-Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	27 B
Vol C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	26
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt P H Rogers Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce-Corpl E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lce-Corpl F T Otto G I P Ry Vols	14
Cr-Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	13

A Handicapped 2 points and B winner of spoon.

8TH COMPETITION—800 YARDS.

Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	25 A
Lce-Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	25 B
Vol C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	25
Cr-Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	16
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lce-Corpl E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	14
Capt P H Rogers Bo Vol Rifles	11

A Handicapped 2 points and B winner of spoon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Central Provinces and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam Cochin, Dwarka, Bangalore and Sholapur, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of the normal at Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Karwar and Cochin, and the minimum from 4° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 42° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in Sind, the Punjab and at Deesa, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam.

No rain fell at any station.

Winds in Sind exaibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the rapid fall of pressure there indicates the existence of a depression to the norsh-westwards of Jacobabad.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

SHOOTING A POLICE CONSTABLE WITH A GUN.

IMPERATRIX vs. NINGYA BIN LAGMA.

THE accused in this case was charged before Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury, with being a member of an unlawful assembly and shooting one Mohideen, a police constable, with a gun. The jury by a majority of four to one found the accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict and referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. G. S. Mulgaumkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having intentionally committed murder by shooting one Mohideen, a police constable, with a gun at Aladmardkol on the 24th October 1895; with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity in the district of Belgaum; with being a member of an unlawful assembly, and committing the murder in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, etc. The evidence showed that this was the gang which committed the Multikop and various other dacoities, and that their depredations were carried on over a period of two years; and that, had the leaders Balya and Mudeliya not been captured and hanged, the gang might have been terrorizing the country to this day. There were special measures taken to suppress them. The police of the adjoining States were lent to the British Government to co-operate for that purpose. In October 1895, the gang were brought to bay by the Sangli Police, in a valley called Alladmurdkol, and when the police advanced upon them just after sunrise, these men, some thirty in number, of whom many were armed with guns, and some with swords, at once took the initiative and opened fire on the police. They fired a general volley with the result that they mortally wounded Constable Mohideen, who shortly afterwards died of the wound. Three of the gang were then captured, and the prisoner was then with them. He had been with them for two years previously, had been privy to all their criminal enterprises, had taken part in their dacoities, and on this occasion, was armed with a double barrelled gun which he fired at the police. The most important evidence against him on all these points was that of the approver No. 2, but there was plenty of corroborative evidence also. The jury were unanimous in finding accused guilty under section 400; on the second count not guilty; while on the third count, the jury were divided, four being for not guilty and one for guilty. Upon this point the Session's Judge referred the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge sentenced prisoner to ten years' imprisonment on the first count; acquitted and discharged him upon the second count; and would convict him upon the third count and sentence him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's judgment, said: The proceedings of the Sessions Court should have shown how it was that the trial proceeded without the accused having the benefit of the services of a pleader. (Circular No. 43). On the 9th November, it would appear that Mr. Chetry was pleader for the accused. On the 12th November, the accused said he wished to engage a pleader. On the 4th December, it was noted that Mr. Chetry was not present. The trial then proceeded. On the facts found by the jury—and in our opinion rightly found—the accused was one of a gang of dacoits who were gathered together in the Alardmurdkol Valley on the 23rd October 1895. This going had committed several dacoities. The villagers, as private persons, would have been justified in attempting to arrest the gang. The Sangli Police, who were acting under the orders of the Belgaum Superintendent of Police, could not have been in a worse position. The members of the gang were in no way authorised to fire a volley. Therefore it is clear that the accused was guilty of murder under sections 302 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code. It is obvious that the volley was fired in prosecution of the common object of the gang of dacoits to avoid arrest. This being so, we must set aside the verdict of the jury on this count and convict the accused; and we sentence him to transportation for life. The conviction and sentence under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code (the appeal against which we are dismissing) and the present sentence will be concurrent.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTED SALE OF PROPERTY.

RUTTONSEY CANJEE vs. KURSONDAS RAMDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claimed possession of a portion of an estate which he alleged he had agreed to purchase; or, in the alternative, the return of Rs. 2,000, with interest, which amount the plaintiff alleged he had expended in connection with an investigation relating to the title of the defendants to the property in dispute. Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Veerjee, was for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the first, third, fourth and fifth defendants. The second defendant was represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.

The plaintiff's case was that, by an agreement of the 7th April last, made between him and the first defendant, who purported to be acting on his own behalf, the latter agreed to sell a portion of his deceased's farther's estate, consisting of a piece of land, with buildings thereon, situate on the Kalbadavi Road, for Rs. 46,101. The sale was to be completed within two months from the date of the agreement, the first defendent agreeing to get himself appointed guardian of the fifth defendant and to sign the conveyance on the latter's behalf. The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant had full power from the other defendants to enter into the agreement, on the execution of which plaintiff said the paid Rs 2,000 as earnest money. The first defendant had stated his willingness to carry out the agreement on being made guardian of the fifth defendant, but the second defendant had refused to carry it out on the grounds that the first defendant had no power to make it. The plaintiff further submitted that he was willing to purchase the property at the price agreed upon.

The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted execution of the agreement, which he alleged he had full powers to make on behalf of the other defendants. He was willing to carry it out or to repay the Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff with interest, but submitted he was not liable for costs incurred by the plaintiff in investigating the title to the property. The third, fourth, and fifth defendants also stated they were willing to abide by the agreement.

The second defendant, Mulji Ramdas, said the first defendant was not authorised to act on his behalf, and had further no power to sell the landed property of his father. He had given notice to the first defendant not to sell the property, and submitted that the price agreed upon Rs. 46,101 for the property, was below its real value. He was not prepared to accept that amount, and submitted that, as no cause of action was shown, that the suit should be dismissed, as against him, with costs.

The hearing of the suit was proceeded with.

VAKILS AND BARRISTERS.

THE Madras Vakils' Association, in its Memorial to the Inns of Court, bases its claim to Barrister privileges on the fact that by the consolidated regulations of the several Inns of Court concessions have been shown to the members of the legal profession practising in the Colonies of the Empire which are calculated to enable them to become Barristers without undergoing the same examinations and keeping the same number of terms which an ordinary student is required to do. It is further pointed out that the attainments and qualifications of the Vakils practising in the various High Courts are such as to entitle them to special concessions in regard to their enrolment as Barristers. The B. L. degree examination, they say, is harder than that for Barristers. It is also urged that the mere passing of the examination in an Indian University does not entitle a man to get himself enrolled as a Vakil, for the candidate, soon after taking his degree, has to serve his apprenticeship for a period of one year in the chambers of a recognised practitioner of the High Court. At the end of the term he has to pass an examination in Procedure and Practice and has to satisfy the Judges of the High Court that he is otherwise a fit and proper person to be admitted as a Vakil of the High Court. The Vakils' Association further urge that, when compared with the Bar examinations in England, the subjects which have to be studied by an Indian student are greater in number and more difficult, and that the standard of examination and the minimum required for a pass are higher than in England. The possession of these qualifications by the Vakils as a class has enabled the Judges of the various High Courts to pass rules by which the status of the Vakils has been practically rendered equal to that of Barristers practing in this country. It is urged that members of the legal profession in this Presidency are desirous of becoming Barristers, provided facilities are given to them which would afford them an advantage over the ordinary student beginning the study of law. A request of this kind is made for the first time, and it remains to be seen what sort of reply the several Inns of Court will give.—"Mail."

THE FRAUD ON MESSRS. GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BROKER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, investigated the case in which Jivandas Haridas, a Hindu broker, is charged with criminal breach of trust and embezzlement as a broker or agent, of sums of money amounting to Rs. 21,806, belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, appeared to prosecute. The accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader.

Hormusji Pestonji, a clerk in the shroff department of the French Bank, produced a certified copy of an entry in the books of the bank. He also produced the cheque to which the entry referred. It was for Rs. 23,000 and was dated the 8th August. It was signed on the back by the accused Jivandas Harridas, showing that the money was paid to him.

Heeraji Ardeshir Shroff, a clerk in the National Bank of India, produced a certified copy of an abstract dated the 2nd February 1900, from the shroff's cash book and also from the shroff's registered rates issued. The abstract was in regard to a cheque of Rs. 23,000 dated the 2nd February 1900, and also referred to another cheque for Rs. 628-2-4, dated the 22nd March 1900. The cheque for Rs. 23,000 was signed on the back by the accused Jivendas, while that of Rs. 628-2-4 was endorsed at the back by Mr. E. S. Sassoon. These were the parties to whom the cheques were paid.

Mirza Mahomed Haji Mahomed Hoosain, manager of the firm of Haji Abdul Rahiman Shirazi, a merchant of Bombay, said that on the 2nd February 1900, he gave a cheque for Rs. 23,000 to accused Jivendas payable to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., for goods purchased. On the 19th March he paid to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. another sum of Rs. 628-2-4. It was paid by a cheque drawn on the National Bank of India. He gave the cheque to accused and made it payable to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. On the 8th August last witness made a further payment of Rs. 23,000, by a cheque drawn on the French Bank and given to accused. Witness produced entries made in the books of account regarding the various payments made to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. through the accused. The accused was employed by him as a broker to buy goods.

Mr. S. Awoki, accountant in the Yokohama Specie Bank, produced a certified abstract from the bank's books, signed by the manager. The cheque referred to in the abstract, was passed through the above bank. It was paid to the credit account of Mr. E. S. Sassoon.

Mr. A. K. Leslie, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., knew the accused Jivandas Haridas against whom he had led the information. Their firm had business dealings with Haji Abdul Rahiman Shirazi for some time past. Accused Jivendas acted as a broker and an agent for Shirazi. In the year 1900 Sherazi ordered out certain goods from the firm. On the 2nd February 1900 Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., received from Sherazi, the sum of Rs. 13,194-9-9. All entries in the firm's books were made from vouchers. Witness produced the voucher forthe sum received and also entries from ledger and cash books. The firm did not receive any money from Sherazi on the 19th March 1900. On the 8th August 1900, the firm received from Shirazi Rs. 11627-5-3. The witness produced the voucher in respect of that item of money and the entries in the ledger and cash-book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said that all entries in the ledger were made by the late ledger-keeper Cussetji Maneckji Chandana. There was a credit entry standing to Mr. Shirazi's account in the ledger for Rs. 9,895-15-1 on the 1st February which was false. It was a transfer entry and not paid in cash.

As the prosecution desired to call one more witness, the case was adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday, 12th proximo.

I—Questions asked by Honourable Members.
II—Papers to be presented to the Council.
Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879—second reading.
2. A Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil towns and cities—second reading.
3. A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—first reading.
4. A Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—first reading.

Notice of motion:—

The Honourable Mr. S. M. Moses will propose the following amendments in the Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (No. IV of 1900) as approved by the Select Committee on the 5th October 1900:—

(1) In clause 2, line 1, for the word "In" substitute the word "To."

(2) "Delete" all the words from "for" to "nineteen, twentieths" in lines 4 to 6, classe 2, and "substituti" therefor the following words — "add the following proviso:—

"Provided that the sum payable annually under this clause shall be nineteen-twentieths for five years beginning from the 1st Abril 1900 to the 31st March 1905."

ALLEGED PERJURY AT A SESSIONS TRIAL.

AT the Esplanade Police, Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Nanabhoy Cawasji, Engineer, is charged with giving false evidence in the Sessions trial of Clive Durant and with using as genuine a forged document in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the accused.

Evidence was given by Shaik Mahomed Abdul Karim, a fitter in the employ of the Perim Coal Company, Mr. Gunpatrao, head clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, and Yeshwant, Mabash corker.

The accused in the course of a long statement said that he entrusted his certificates to one Mahomed Ali, against whom he subsequently applied for a warrant from the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. His certificate having gone, his means of future livelihood were cut off. This prayed upon his mind and as threats of criminal jail and transportation were held out, he ran away from Bombay. Sometime afterwards he made up his mind to return to Bombay and stand his trial. With that view he consulted Mr. Owen, Solicitor, and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law. The accused solemnly said that he was a qualified third class Engineer, since 1888 or thereabouts. From that period he had served in several places where the Boiler Act was in force as would appear from the correspondence and testimonials in his possession which he produced in Court. It was the practice with Boiler Inspectors and Government officers to examine certificates of engineers in charge of boilers during the inspection. He worked in Ankola in the year 1891 under Mr. Dreideet, the present Government Boiler Inspector who had in a certificate described him as a third class Engineer, Mr. Owen, Mr. Murzban and the lates Clive Durant had seen his certifiante.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 26 instant.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rasmora, 2,161 tons, Captain G R Kennedy, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 6th Jan. via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 13th January, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M M & Co.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain W H Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 24th December, via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Japan Mail S N Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,080 tons, Captain J S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 22nd December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs J J Efford and child, Mr O Brunner, Mr T Ishie and 80 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Younghusband, Mr Murray, Lieut Kirkpatrick, Lieut W E Barron, Mr and Mrs Femliade and 2 children, two Conductors, 2 wives, and 8 children, Mr N Hansraj, Mr N R Jani and 120 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	Lochiel	1411	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Hannah	P Gulf	26-1	B & P S N Co
D	Bergedrof	3361	Saegert	Hamburg	1-2	K N & Co
K	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	25-1	M M & Co
P	Vadala	3314	Boon	Zanzibar	26-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	26-1	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	821	Alister	Karachi	26-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	2659	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W&A G & Co
3	Nilo	1508	Canzoneri	Venice	27-1	C Boggiano
5	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	30-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2987	Andrews	London	31-1	P & O Co
8	Clan Murray	2121	Beer	London	7-2	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	26-1	P&O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachee	25-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	29-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Vulcan s	Vasey	Calcutta, Jan 13
	Uriana s	Allen	Calcutta, Jan 6
	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, Dec 22
	Eden Hall s	Wilks	Liverpool, Dec 24
	Assyria s	MacLean	Busreh, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Java s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Henzada s	Howiden	Calcutta, &c
	Rasmora s	Kennedy	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Muke Maru, for Japan, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 hogshead whisky Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—100 cases table salt Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 boxes soap E Janmahomed.
Lochiel s—20 cases slates A Abdoolhoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—50 cases cognac Eduljee and Co; 50 cases wines H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—50 cases port Eduljee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—40 cases brandy D D Baria; 203 crates empty sodawater bottles Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—2 hogsheads claret Phipson and Co.
Aston Hall s—26 cases brandy C H B Forbes and Co.
Egypt s—104 cases brandy D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—16 cases playing cards E Habib and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas N and others vs Vithaldas Ramdass and others—Edgelow G and W.

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

1133—Roughton and B—Martin Colrain and others vs Shapurjee Muncherjee Madan.
1083-168-77—Wolia and G—Motichand Tullockchand vs Manekchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3850-99—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.
11714-20—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

1090—Mantri and B—Mukundrao Kashinath vs Vinayek Raghunath Bhandare.
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebbrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M.
1092-332-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Nanoo Mull Tullockchand vs Ranchardar Mowjee—Maganlal and J.
1132-381-00—Payne G S M—Jadhowjee Purmanand vs Matnuradas Calleanjee—Bicknell M. and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

778-00—Jamsetjee and R—Bomonshaw Pestonjee Doongerjee and others vs Antonio Nascimento de Costa.

Testamentary Suits.

21-00—Wadia and G—Sha Kessowji Bhimji and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai and J—Part heard.
704-98—Mantri and B—Shivlal Bappubhai vs Ramdas Pandoba and others—R M Mody and B and K partly decreed.
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Regibai widow vs Ramdas Godnowdas and others—Edgelow G and W
29-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy
40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri
33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B
38-00—Payne G S and M—Dewkibai widow vs Ruttonsey Veerjee—N M Cama.
36-99—Payne G S and M—Amta Tribhowan Jugjiwan and others vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.
45-00—Captain and V—Luxmibai alias Gungabai vs Gopikabai widow—In person.
43-00—Captain and V—Goolabdas Sakerlal and others vs Toolsidas Dharamdas—Mantri and B.
36-00—Bhaishanker and K—Moubai widow vs Gopinath Jeewan Kiny—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

For Dismissal.

371-1379-00—Nanu and H—Percy Fischer vs Rahimtoola Khairaj and another—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

545-00—Nanu and H—Bai Radhabai widow vs The G I P Railway Co—Little and Co. Part heard.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Boniram and others vs Sowanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co For postponement
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangape—K J Mantri.—For postponement
295-99—Smetham B and N—Siskaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others
288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Deskinandan and another—Wadia and G
37-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M
216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W
452-00—N M Cama—Shaveksha Pestonjee Sanjana vs Percy J Fischer—Nanu and H
309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M
742-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Alli Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Hajee Ismail Hajee Haroo and another,
512-97—Edgelow G and W—Amirchand Abbichand vs Bapubhai Savaichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
284-97—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glenville vs Datoobhoy Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M.
161-00—Little and Co—Magzondas Powmull and another vs Gunnoomul Dowlutram and others—Payne G S & M
463-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allaruknia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into Bank previous to 20th November 1900	349293	6	8
B C W	20	0	0
Queen's Chocolate Raffle	5	0	0
A Sympathising Vakeel	10	0	0
Miss Dorris Whitely Thomson of Savilleneath Halifax	7	2	0
Dr Popat Prabhuram L M & S for self, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Sirdar Bahadoor Umar Jamal, and Ne sey Napu	300	0	0
B D Kapadia	10	0	0
J R Devacha	3	0	0
D R Vacha	3	0	0
D H Katrak	2	0	0
Bhicajee Eduljee Cooper	20	0	0
Dr F J Patel	10	0	0
Through H E Lord Northcote, subscription from Miss Bakewell £5 Clovelly Bradford	74	6	0
Total to Dec. 31st 1900	349757	14	8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—January 23, at Airthrey Scotland, Donald Graham, C I E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRAY—January 13, at the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, the wife of Henry Gray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARUANA—HARVEY—January 16, at the R C Cathedral, Ajmere, by the Rev Father Pius, O C, Capt A J Caruana, 41st Dogras to Kathleen, only daughter of W Harvey, Esq, M I C E, Engineer-in-Chief, R M Railway.

TAYLOR—SMITH—January 21, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Ven'ble W Weston Elwes, Frank Johnson Taylor, of the S P G Telugu Mission, to Bessie Franklin Smith, of Bombay.

DEATH.

BERESFORD—December 28, at The Deepdene, Dorking, Col Lord William Beresford, V C, late 9th Lancers, after a short illness.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE manly candour of the King-Emperor's Speech to the Privy Council excites admiration. That His Majesty was affected during its delivery is but natural, seeing that he was ever a devoted son. He spoke extempore, as has been his habit, and his speech had the crispness and conciseness that has characterised his previous public utterances. His determination to adopt the name of Edward rather than of Albert was aptly explained. "I do not," said he, "undervalue the name of my great and wise father, deservedly called Albert the Good. I desire his name to stand alone." This was the Queen's wish too, and the fact of his Majesty's willingness to comply with her request, if ever he should ascend the throne, became public property many years ago. Beyond this Edward, or its diminutive, was the name by which the Prince was addressed in the family circle for obvious reasons. That it was due to no want of appreciation or admiration of the character of his father goes without saying. Filial affection is more clearly shown by the resolution he arrived at than had he chosen to adopt his father's name. He could not, remarked the King with modesty and pathos, hope to do justice to the renown and virtues associated with the name of the Prince Consort, but his endeavour would be to walk in the foot-steps of the late Queen-Empress and to prove himself worthy of his great position. The official version of the King's words renders them "I am fully determined to be a constitutional Monarch in the strictest sense of the word, and while there is breath in my body to work for the good and the amelioration of my people. It is a promise of great significance. His Majesty has set before himself a task of magnitude and one worthy of his exalted position. Towards the achievement of this object his Majesty declared his resolve to devote his whole strength during the remainder of his life. Parliament and the nation will loyally respond to the invitation to support him in his arduous duties, and pray that his life may be one of long duration that he may accomplish the great aim of his Kingship.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

THE "New Century message" of Mr. Nikola Tesla, the Greek priest's son, who has risen to eminence as an electrician in America, has attracted attention to Mars. He expressed "the deep conviction that before long human beings on this earth will turn their eyes to the firmament above with feelings of love and reverence, thrilled by glad news." That glad news is to come from Mars. Says Mr. Tesla:—"I share the belief with other scientific men that the planet Mars is inhabited, also that the inhabitants are trying to communicate with our earth. I am confident that the inhabitants of Mars are trying to signal to this earth. Who knows but that they are further advanced in transmitting messages than we are? With improved means of investigation we shall eventually discover whether these disturbances are what I feel they must be. "The time has arrived," he concludes, "for the electrician to join hands with the astronomer in the exploration of neighbouring worlds." And they have joined hands, though Mr. Tesla is apparently electrician and astronomer in one. What has led Mr. Tesla to turn his attention to Mars is explained in an interview with a representative of Laffan's Agency. Perched up in his observatory in the Colorado mountains he remarked a certain instrument to behave in a peculiar and unaccountable manner. This erratic conduct of a hitherto well conducted instrument did not explain itself and Mr. Tesla searched around for a scientific elucidation of the mystery. He found none. It was not due to the depredations of a rat or a rush of air through the key-hole and the solitude had not made him "feel creepy." Such ghosts as have the entree of the Colorado mountain resorts are of the most primitive order. Mr. Tesla therefore ascribed the instrument disturbance to the influences of the planets. A native of this country would have set it down to the shaitan. It was prudent. The planets never deny an impeachment; nor do they retain counsel for their defence. Mr. Tesla is content to think the eccentric conduct of his instrument due to currents from the planets. His object in going to Colorado was to improve on Marconi, to ascertain the best conditions for the transmission of electrical power without wires, and to develop an apparatus which would transmit messages across oceans. To carry out successfully the problems on which he was working Mr. Tesla had to master electrical pressures of at least fifty million volts, in order to produce electrical discharges from fifty to a hundred feet in length. Mr. Tesla says that he has succeeded in this, and claims to have perfected an apparatus making it possible to transmit messages any distance without using wires. This is well, for the wire which will stretch to Mars is not yet drawn. The distance is not conveniently measured in yards. The apparatus with which he transmits messages across oceans is well advanced, but it may not quite suffice to telephone to the Astronomer Royal or Imperial Electrician of Lockyer-land, Webbland or the Herschel continent and enquire after the progress of music and art, or the success or otherwise of the Christmas pantomimes. All the same Mr. Tesla is said to be conducting experiments with a view of getting into communication with the Martians. But he refuses details. This too is discreet, for if the Martians are more advanced than we of the Earth they may give him a few hints as to coming events which would enable him, without offence, to bet on a certainty.

There is not much to go upon so far. But in that high altitude observatory, Mr. Tesla's certain instrument, whatever it may be, has recorded three distinct though faint pulses of energy and at the same time lights flashed on Mars, as who should say "Tesla ahoy!" Mars, then, was the planet which interfered with the instrument. The pulses were faint; therefore, although it may be the Martians have got beyond us in the matter of electrical appliances they have not achieved perfection. Something more than faint knocking at the door must be achieved before we reveal to them the secrets of our prison house. The three knocks were observed not once but many times. The Martians are pertinacious if not perfect in their signalling. Mr. Tesla believes he can surpass them and manufacture a transmitter which will send sufficient energy through sundering space (not thundering through space) to set the recording instruments in Mars aquiver and the hearts of the Martians thrilling with excitement over the first message from Earth. If they are in advance of us with their appliances they will speak to us first not we to them. We have according to Mr. Tesla and "other scientists" established a bowing acquaintance. What will they ask us? Will it be questions after welfare of such as were Martians, of those who passed through a period of probation there and came to earth for paradise or vice versa? The former certainly, if DuMaurier's picture of Martians approach reality. But as Mars is so much smaller than the earth, they may be merely crying out for elbow-room. These people accustomed to ruddy vegetation and roseate foliage would be glad of a glimpse of our green; but it is premature to promise them that. Yet we have learned so much of Mars of late that further progress in Martial discovery need surprise us little, and these mysterious manifestations of energy doubtless mean something. There was a time the poets sang "the snowy poles of moonless Mars.' It was not until 1877 that it was discovered the planet was better off in this respect than ourselves and possessed two moons. Yet long before that Dean Swift had told astronomers they were there. When Gulliver went to Laputa he fell in with astronomers who had "extended their discoveries much further than our Astronomers in Europe." For said he, "they have discovered two lesser Stars or Satellites which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the Center of the primary Planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten Hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half." This was written a hundred and fifty years before the moons of Mars were discovered and before the telescope which found them was dreamt of.

There were no mysterious manifestations of energy vouchsafed to Swift. And his unwitting prognostications were laughed at as much as his wonderful floating island, his Brobdingnagians and his Liliputians. It is not so easy to laugh at Mr. Tesla, although he has a funny way of expressing himself, and declares that only men absolutely stricken with blindness will deny that other planets are inhabited by intelligent beings. We know so much of Mars in these days that that wonderful reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" excuses itself from bringing the matter up-to-date by remarking that a whole volume, not an article, would be required to recount all that is known of our neighbouring planet. It is taken as certain that many of the conditions of life, which we know ourselves are to be found on Mars, and if the Sun does rise there in the west and set in the east that is a trifle which is not likely to turn everything else topsy-turvy. The spectroscope was unknown in Swift's time and his contemporaries knew less of the planets than we. Herschel's telescope revealed many of the wonders he stumbled across and Mr. Tesla's perfected transmitting apparatus may signal through the heavens a message by interplanetary volapuk, whose alphabet is in course of construction. This year is particularly auspicious for pursuing the study of Mars. During the first half of last year he was so near the sun that he was overpowered and it was not until quite late in the year that the ruddy star began to shine out in his accustomed manner. Day after day he has increased in brilliancy and improved in position and apparent diameter. He is now almost a month to the day off arriving in opposition to the sun and until the end of March he will continue to be splendidly visible. He may be seen all night as a red star in Leo, rising five hours later than the sun. From the end of February he will decrease in brilliancy, his distance from the earth becoming greater and greater day by day. Now is the time therefore for Mr. Tesla and the astronomers who are willing to take his scientific hand. The Martial signals may mean that the Martians too have watched for this opportunity. Our astronomers have recognised the necessity during February of re-studying his surface phenomena with a view to removing the "serious discordancies among results of different observers which have sometimes given rise to ardent discussions." But the field of observation is widened and the next few months may produce startling discoveries. If not we shall have to wait until 1907, or even 1909.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

AT the sitting of the Famine Commission yesterday evidence was given by two missionaries who had been engaged in charitable relief work and by a number of Revenue and Public Works Officials. All the witnesses were agreed that in the days of the rush to the relief works there was unreadiness and confusion caused by the want of sufficient staff and plant and that for future emergencies of the same kind there should be a scheme of works previously arranged. It is generally understood that though many of the able-bodied people on the works did not exert themselves to earn the maximum rate of pay under the Code scale they did not always get the full amount that was credited to them. The Rev. L. S. Gates said that people told him that they received only five and ten pice for a week the rest of the money due to them having been intercepted by the lower subordinate officials on the works. This however was an exceptional case in his experience. The indebtedness of the cultivator has reduced him to the position of a sub-tenant of the money lender and in answer to Sir Anthony Macdonell the Land Revenue officials who gave evidence agreed that it would be a good thing if an Act were passed regulating the relations between the sowcar and cultivator as between landlord and tenant and protecting the latter by limiting the amount of rent which may be exacted by the person who is the practical proprietor of the holding. An interesting question raised during the inquiry related to the position of the Collector and the Executive Engineer in regard to the control of relief works. The Famine Code provides that in respect of all matters except those of a technical character the Executive Engineer on relief operations shall be subordinate to the Collector of the district, but neither the Collectors nor the Engineers who gave evidence yesterday were quite prepared to accept that position. The Engineers thought they should be left to deal with questions relating to tasks and the Collectors did not desire to issue orders to the Engineer's subordinates without reference to that officer.

LOOKING FORWARD.

SIR JULIAN DANVERS, at a meeting of the shareholders of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, referred to the expiration of the Company's contract in December, 1905, and the likelihood of the Indian Government exercising their right of purchase. When that time shall arrive it is more than probable that the railway will become Government property, and this view was generally expressed both by directors and shareholders. The forecast dividend for the coming half year announced is about eight shillings, as compared with 15s. 4d. received for the corresponding previous half year. This decrease is anticipated in consequence of the calamities which have befallen India in rapid succession, and also that this is the first period of the new arrangement with Government under which the expenses of the whole system are apportioned between the Company's own line and other lines worked by the Company in proportion to the gross earnings of each, the B. B. and C. I. only sharing in the surplus earned on its own line. Several shareholders made reference to the great need of keeping down expenses, and in a way suggested that it was not altogether necessary to maintain the line and rolling-stock at the very top of efficiency. It was also pointed out that if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not spent so much upon their line they would have got a better annuity than they now have, and although it was not stated in plain words the moral is that the B. B. and C. I. Company should not pursue a similar policy. Of course, if expenses are kept down at the cost of efficiency, there will be greater dividends and the price of railway stock will rise, but it is doubtful if the shareholders would gain much thereby as Government would make due allowance for such deficiency in taking over the rolling-stock. It is however, satisfactory to note that Sir Julian Danvers, in reply, explained that it was the Company's duty to maintain the line in proper condition.

THE Bombay Foxhounds will not meet on the 27th instant.

THE P. and O. Co. s. s. Oceania, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Suez at 9 a.m. yesterday.

WE hear that the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday.

OUR report of the Famine Commission and of the Industrial Conference will be found on page 6.

FOUR fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Monday, the total mortality being 106.

THE following telegram has been received by Sir Power Palmer from Colonel W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry, who was wounded in South Africa. "Doing famously, and am soon returning Home."

TELEGRAMS from the China Expeditionary Force report eight deaths among the native troops and followers from 29th December to 11th January. Most of them occurred from pneumonia or bronchitis.

MRS. CATHERINE BRODIE, formerly of New Zealand (and daughter-in-law of a former Chief Justice of Ceylon), who brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a Glasgow millionaire, the damages being laid at £30,000, has been awarded by the jury £5,000 damages.

MR. J. C. E. BRANSON, the Accountant-General of Bengal, will proceed on furlough at the end of March. Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary Financial Department, has resumed his appointment on return from leave. Mr. C. W. Carson, who has been officiating for him, remains on special duty in the Secretariat as the press of work is unusually heavy.

WE are requested to state that the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund has at the moment several applicants upon its list of candidates who are available for early employment. Native States and Local Committees who are in need of the services of Lady Doctors, Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants, are invited to apply to Colonel E. H. Fenn, Honorary Secretary, Viceroy's Camp.

COLLECTIONS of Government revenue throughout India last month were, it is stated, twenty-one lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year. Land revenue, opium, stamps, excise and customs all show increased collections; the salt receipts alone being somewhat lower. The total civil revenue brought to account in the past nine months is thus close on two crores larger than in the same months of 1899-1900.

THE mail between Murree and Srinagar is being kept going with difficulty, and is much delayed, in spite of strenuous exertions. The Kashmir road is blocked between Chakothi and Uri with landslips, and there is heavy snow on the road from Uri to Bilgam. The mails are being taken from Murree to Kohala by runners, thence to Gurhi by saddle dak; from Gurhi on to Chenari it goes by tonga, this being the only part of the road practicable, and the rest of the way to Bilgam it goes by saddle dak and runners. Of the 170 miles of road from the Murree Brewery to Srinagar, only sixteen are open for wheel traffic at present. A special overseer accompanies each despatch, and extra runners are working in pairs, the road being very heavy with soft snow. It lies ten feet on the road at Murree and 6 feet at Uri, and elsewhere is badly cut up or blocked by slips.

MR. MADAN GOPAL contributes an interesting note in the current issue of the *Indian Magazine*, on the system of home teaching, which is being undertaken by the Punjab Association among the women of the city of Lahore. The work was begun five years ago. The Association found that there were many women in the city who had a desire to learn, but who could not afford the time to attend school. When, therefore, four or more of a particular locality express their willingness to receive instruction, they are asked to assemble in one house in their own Mohalla, and there a teacher arranges to give a lesson twice a week. Progress is, of course, slow, and the many interruptions inseparable from prevailing marriage and other customs retard the work considerably. Almost all of the women wish to become proficient in needlework, and it is noted that the making of carpet slippers is a favourite occupation. The pupils shy at arithmetic, however, few ever caring to become acquainted with even the simple rules. This branch of the work of the Punjab Association is well worthy of being persevered with.

REVIEWS.

ONE THOUSAND MILES WITH the C. I. V. by J. Barclay Lloyd (Methuen's Colonial Library). Though this is simply a diary of a member of the Cyclist section of twenty men of the Inns of Court, R. V. that accompanied the C. I. V. to the war in South Africa, it is none the less interesting. Written on the spot, the impressions are simple and straight forward, gaining nothing from the toned down afterthoughts of wisdom that make the later historian a serious judge of events. The pages reflect the times, and bear vivid impress of the trekking and the fighting of the bivouac, the despatch riding, the primitive cooking and scanty commissariat arrangements in which C. I. V. and Cyclists were engaged and regaled. The diary was not written up in the leisure of a dandy warrior. Time was short, for literary ease cannot be found when you have to do all your own chores at every halt, the pen must move fast, if it is to record the moment that is just gone, and if ruggedness is the result, so also often is strength and truth. Part I of this book gives the impressions from London to Bloemfontein, the second of the great march which ended in the concentration at Pretoria. The first thing done on boardship by the men, of whom fears had been expressed that they would, with their luxurious antecedents, be the first to growse and sulk when beset by real hardships, was to "restore the horrible and revolting state of our own and the neighbouring messes to something like to decency and sanitation. One of us in the early hours made his way forward and by dint of persuasion both verbal and pecuniary, procured a bottle of carbonic disinfectant and some soda, while a second raised mops and brushes from another quarter. Having persuaded the sick men to crawl on deck (they were far beyond the Lizard Lights) into the cheerless mist and rain, we turned to and cleansed the floors, emptied the sundry buckets and tubs (a hideous process) and finally scoured out the lavatories on our side of the troopship and made sweet and clean what was most foul and disgusting. And when night fell we sought out and put to bed in what comfort we might the invalids of our section and turned in ourselves in fair order and sweetness." These men had not fagged for nothing at school. The mess accommodation on board was a plank table 9 ft. long by 2 ft. and a half broad and a single plank on each side to seat eight men and a corporal. One foot space separated this mess from the next and so on. At the end of each table were ten hooks for the men to hang their possessions on and larger hooks above for the hammocks. There was always a hammock too few for each mess, so one man had to sleep on the table, but that was a trifling discomfort. The men served themselves, two orderlies being appointed daily for these duties. The one luxury allowed the C. I. V.'s every, day over and above the regulation Tommy Atkins' fare was jam, every alternate day, and it made them proud. They had no idle time on board, while some prepared the food, others drilled, and others again studied Dutch hard. Musketry classes were held. The men were inoculated for enteric fever and suffered more or less in consequence for three or four days, but there were compensations, for though the buglers had been shipped, the bugles had been considerately sent by another vessel, and the after deck was comparatively peaceful. By the time the C. I. V. landed at Cape Town they were cheerfully ready for the march, all but their bicycles, which had to be rooted out of the docks from all the wild waste of wharves. They started "in fullest Christmas-tree order with all our belongings on our persons and our cycles, with the exception of a pair of spare boots, a shirt, and pair of trousers for each man, which went in the regimental transport." It was a pretty heavy load, bandolier with 100 rounds, full haversack and water-bottle, belt with pouch-frog and bayonet, a carbon filter, a pair of field-glasses, a knife and a compass. The bicycle took a mackintosh, a rifle, a rolled great-coat and Alpine ruck-sack, with a rolled blanket. This was not a bad load, but they managed it easily and could out-pace infantry, wheeling the machines in rough places. A day and night in the train gave them a well deserved rest. At Orange River Station they pitched camp and waited orders with the Infantry Battalion of the C. I. V. They had time to hear wild uncertain rumours, of what was going on at the different fronts, to admire sunrises and sunsets unequalled anywhere for splendour, to suffer from thunder and dust-storms and to take their out-post duty. They heard of Paardeberg and the capture of Cronje and how the C. I. V. was selected to escort the vanquished Commandant into Lord Roberts' presence. It was not until March that they got orders to move on to Zoutpansberg, but they were not long there before the heliograph came, "Cyclists to return at once," and they did little but mark time and occasionally enter hospital till the end of March when they entrained on what they hoped would prove the journey to Bloemfontein. But the halted at Naauwpoort for a fortnight, doing every sort of duty but fighting, for which their hearts longed. Then on to Springfontein during the march to which plenty of work was found for the cyclists. At Bloemfontein they arrived at last and the C. I. V. were reviewed and commended by Lord Roberts. After a short time there they marched on to Winburg Camp, some enjoyed one battle and were on the verge of two others. The C. I. V. had their general baptism of fire on 4th May at Welkom when they had the good luck to be ordered to clear a special hill on the right. They were supported in the movement by the artillery and the naval guns. "Whether" says the writer, "it was that the artillery fire was too hot, or that the enemy did not like the looks of us, or more properly because the eastern attack on the farther side of the kopje was now developing, is uncertain, but one thing is certain that when the enemy saw us coming up one side they went down the other and we captured that kopje without a single shot being fired on either side." Lucky C. I. V. I. Needless to say the bicycles of the reduced Cycle Corps were stacked on the road, awaiting the outcome of the fight. After this it was pretty constant route marching for weeks and weeks with rations everdwindling. They had used up all their private supplies, smoked all their tobacco, and used up all their matches. There was nothing left to detain them on the road to victory. They were not even allowed to catch the stray chicken. Other regiments indeed were forbidden but they did it and throve. "Noblesse oblige" when you are a Civis. London. At the Battle of Zand River they were again engaged, but escaped unhurt. From Kroonstadt to Johannesburg was a fortnight's work the time being spent in "marching, cooking, fighting and sleeping" with one day off for ablutions at Lindley. They cooked, but remained hungry, for though they exerted all the ingenuity that practice made perfect, it was difficult to get much entertainment out of a Veldt ox feeble from overwork and underfeeding. Mr. Barclay Lloyd gives many recipes for turning such meat into possible food without bread or vegetables or biscuits. He knows well it is inexcusable and paltry to write of such things instead of battles, when so much had been done towards the return of peace, not the least being the recovery of Johannesburg, and its gold mines intact, the C.I.V. being the first to scale and capture the heights of the Rand. Having done that deed and shared in that battle of Florida Heights, they moved on with the rest of the Division to Pretoria, on arriving at which capital they had the satisfaction of knowing that though the column had beaten the record of the world in its march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, the City Imperial Volunteers had beaten that again. They were nevertheless told to keep on moving and Diamond Hill was the next place at which the C.I. V. were to gain distinction. Two of their number were killed and twenty one wounded. A good description of the battle of two Cyclists' ride with the mails, the brigade despatches and full lists of the killed and wounded at the Schwartz Kop fight is lively reading. The rest of the time was spent marching and camping and doing outpost duty and when the day came to go home many of the Cyclist corps remained behind. None of the twenty-three Cyclists had been killed indeed but appointments had been given them at various places in South Africa, the writer acting as Crown Prosecutor for the Orange River Colony and Assistant Chief of Police Bloemfontein. Four others received Commissions in the regular army, C I V and Cyclists alike felt they had done their duty and earned the gratitude of their country. In the reception accorded them England showed an equal willingness to die for the C. I. V.

THREE Russian Survey parties are reported to be working this winter through Persian Baluchistan with small Cossack escorts.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SWEARING IN OF THE KING.

EDWARD VII. AND EMPEROR OF INDIA

LONDON, JAN. 23, 4-55 P.M.

His Majesty the King arrived at Marlborough House this afternoon and proceeded with an escort of Life Guards to St. James's Palace where a great number of Privy Councillors were assembled.

Lord Salisbury administered the oath to the King and then the Councillors were sworn and defiled past, kissing the hand of His Majesty.

It is announced His Majesty assumes the title of Edward the Seventh and Emperor of India.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Lords and Commons met yesterday and were duly sworn in.

THE KING'S ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL.

His Majesty the King when addressing the Privy Council said, he took the title of Edward at his mother's express wish.

Notwithstanding his own personal desire, His Majesty said he could not hope to do justice to the renown and virtues associated with Prince Albert's name, but would do his utmost to prove himself worthy of his great position.

His Majesty who spoke extempore was in tears, and his voice faltered as he referred to his mother.

LONDON, JAN. 24, 6-35 A.M.

The *Gazette* publishes the text of the King's speech yesterday. After announcing the death of his beloved mother and expressing his appreciation of the deep sympathy of the whole nation, he thought he might say the whole world, His Majesty said, his constant endeavour would be to walk in her footsteps.

"I am fully determined, he said, to be a Constitutional Monarch in the strictest sense of the word, and while there is breath in my body, to work for the good and the amelioration of my people.

In resolving to take the name of Edward I do not undervalue the name of my great and wise father, deservedly called 'Albert the Good.' I desire his name to stand alone and trust to Parliament and the Nation to support me in my arduous duties to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

THE KING PROCLAIMED.

JAN. 24.

Heralds this morning proclaimed our rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh, firstly at St. James' Palace and afterwards at the Royal Exchange.

READING BETWEEN THE LINES.

THE Home papers are not the only authorities at sea about the visit of the Emperor William to England directly he heard of the serious illness of her late Majesty, his august grand-mother. It is believed firmly in the Bombay Bazaar that His Imperial Majesty came over in hot haste to put forward his claim to the British Crown as son of the eldest child of the Queen. The contention in Germany would be that as there is no Salic law in England, the regal sceptre descends to the eldest child of the Sovereign and to his or her eldest child. But if this were the case, the Emperor's mother, the Empress Frederick would have the first claim, and no one says that the Kaiser travelled across the North Sea to enforce the imaginary rights of his mother. Why not suppose that the Emperor William, though ambitious, is not heartless and that his visit was sufficiently explained by the solicitude he would feel for the dangerous state of health of a revered relative from whom he had always received kindness, and being a friend as well as nephew of our King's, he would, with his vivid and ready sympathy desire to be beside him in his hour of sorrow. The Bazaar gup goes further. It attributes the haggard and distressed appearance of the King during his mother's illness to anxiety on the subject of his own succession. To see in his expression of grief and trouble, the natural working of filial affections is far too simple a solution. We live in an occult land, and the occult is the only reason we ever get for anything that might be very easily accounted for. Another rumour, firmly believed in native town was that the Queen died a full day before the fact was announced in India, the sad news being considerately kept back, because of the Id celebration. This was done, says the profound wisdom of the Bazaar, to avoid disturbing the Mussulman population. There is no effect without a cause, but when the effect is in one country and the cause in another and no possible connection exists between them, it takes a wise man to explain away the false assumptions that arise.

KING EDWARD VII.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

Orders have been issued for a salute of one hundred and one guns to be fired at noon to-day in all the principal stations in India in honour of King Edward the Seventh's succession, flags being mastheaded during the salute.

Following appears in a Gazette Extraordinary:—The Governor-General in Council announces that His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh has been proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. Flags will be hoisted to masthead at midday to-day and a salute of 101 guns fired in honour of the succession of His Majesty King Edward Seventh.

AN Imperial salute of 101 guns, was fired at noon yesterday in Bombay by the Saluting Battery in honor of King Edward the Seventh's succession to the throne and the flags were mast headed during the salute. Naval vessels now lying in port also fired a similar salute.

POONA, JAN. 24.

Telegraphic information was received in Poona this morning announcing the accession to throne of King Edward the VII. Orders were at the same time received commanding a salute of 101 guns to be fired in all the Military stations at noon and accordingly the batteries at Kirkee fired a salute, while all the flags were flown from masthead during the time the guns were firing.

ACCIDENT TO COL. O'SULLIVAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Colonel O'Sullivan, A. A. G., with the China forces, has fractured his leg. The fracture is only a simple one and he is doing well.

BHAWALPUR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Bhawalpur State is about to substitute camel transport corps with mounted escort for its existing regiments of Imperial Service Infantry and Cavalry.

SNOW IN MAHSUD.

Heavy snow has fallen in the Mahsud country.

* Delayed in transmission.

MARRIAGE OF THE AMIR'S SON.

The Afghan envoy with the Government of India has proceeded to Rawalpindi to arrange for the marriage of a Mahomedan lady of that station to one of the sons of the Amir of Afghanistan.

WHOLESALE DEATH OF RATS IN CALCUTTA.

Rats have again begun to die wholesale in some of the godowns at Himtollah in the business quarters of Calcutta.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE DATE OF THE FUNERAL.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Her Majesty's body will be removed from Osborne in the 1st February and the funeral will take place at Windsor on the 2nd February.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.*

The troops were exercising on the maidan, this morning, when the news of the Queen's death was received. They were marched back to barracks immediately in slow time with arms reversed. The Cathedral bell since then kept tolling. The Royal Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and all houses of business and shops have been closed.

A telegram has been received at Calcutta from the Metropolitan arranging for a memorial service to be held on the day of the funeral, for which he will most probably return, and next Sunday will be made a day of special service in the Christian Churches throughout.

The investiture is cancelled as well as other public engagements in India.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

MOURNING FOR THE QUEEN.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" just published contains the following despatch which has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for India:—My lord, it is my painful duty to announce to your Excellency-in-Council the melancholy intelligence of the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, which sad event occured at Osborne Castle at 6-30 p.m. on the 22nd January 1901, to the deep distress and sorrow of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The Lords of the Privy Council and others, according to custom, will at once assemble and give orders for the proclaiming of his present Majesty as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. A copy of their Proclamation will in due course be transmitted to your Excellency's Government. His Majesty will subsequently issue a Royal Proclamation containing all the public officers in the United Kingdom, India and all foreign possessions in their several offices. I have not yet received intimation as to the date fixed for the funeral of the late Queen-Empress or duration of the general mourning enjoined upon his Majesty's subjects, but I leave it to your Excellency to issue such directions as you consider proper, pending the receipt of further particulars. I am convinced that the distressing intelligence which I have conveyed to you will be received with universal sorrow by the ruling Chiefs of India and by all classes of the community, alike in British India and in the Native States, to whom her late Imperial Majesty of blessed and glorious memory was endeared by the gracious interest in their welfare which she at all times manifested.

The "At Home" arranged for Thursday at Government House will not take place 31st instant.

POONA.

All the Iranee's shops are closed, the people being sorry for the heartending news of her Majesty's death.

CAMBAY.

The news of Her Majestys death was received with profund regret by all people. All the shops in town and schools and offices were closed.

SANGLI.

A crowded meeting of the Sangli public was held under the presidency of the Sangli Chief to express their profound sorrow at the sudden death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress.

ANGLESHWAR.

The Parsee Anjooman assembled, and Mr. Bomansha Jamasjee, presided and expressed deep sorrow for Her Majesty's sad death. The Governor was requested to convey heartfelt condolence to the Royal family.

JALNA.

On the sad news of Her Majesty the Queen Empress reaching here, the Bomanjee Deenshaw Petits Pressing and Ginning Factory was closed immediately until Friday morning.

BANDORA CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the sad death of Her Majesty the Queen the Social Gathering which was to be held on Saturday the 22nd February, has been postponed *sine die*

IRANI PARSEES OF BOMBAY.

About seven hundred Irani Parsee, shop-keepers of Bombay, closed their business places to-day owing to the melancholy death of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

The members of the Parsee Cycling Club will not meet at the Club Tent for their annual general meeting and usual run on Saturday and Sunday next owing to the death of Her Majesty Queen-Empress.

In consequence of the lamented death of Queen Victoria, the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate Street, is closed to-day, and the half-mast flag is kept, as a mark of mourning.

KUMTA.

Deep sorrow for the demise of our beloved Queen-Empress was expressed by a huge meeting of the Kumpta public which assembled on Wednesday evening. All the offices and shops were closed throughout the day.

AHMEDABAD.

At a general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, profound grief was expressed for the sad death of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. The meeting adjourned without transacting any business in token of the respectful regret at the sad occurrence.

THANA.

The Kayastha Prabhu community of Thana passed the following resolution:—The Kayastha Prabhu community of Thana, assembled in the Kayastha Prabhu Social Club hall, express their profound sorrow at the sad death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Mother and Queen-Empress of India.

BARODA.

The "Sayajavijaya" published through its extra the shockingly sad news of Her Majesty's demise, causing a deep gloom all over the town. The Maharaja abandoned the Royal procession, and all offices, schools and shops were closed. There is universal mourning, and prayers are being offered throughout.

SHOLAPUR.

The Parsee community held a special meeting in the Cama hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Boyees, and resolved to send a telegram of condolence through H. E. the Governor of Bombay to the members of the Royal family in the national loss caused by the death of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

KARWAR.

The people of Karwar assembled in the Municipal hall and expressed their deep sorrow for the irreparable loss which the British Empire has sustained by the death of their beloved Sovereign Queen-Empress of India, and resolved to send a message of condolence to the Royal family through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANDURBAR.

Men of all castes and creeds, official and non-official, in a crowded meeting assembled in the Ripon Library at Mandurbar, Khandesh, under the Presidency of Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Dator, adopted a resolution expressing profound grief at the sad death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and their heart-felt sympathy with the members of the Royal family.

AHMEDNAGAR.

A small meeting of merchants assembled at the house of Mr. Mangalchanji's Rao Sahab, Vassanjee Tricumjee of Bombay presiding. A resolution to send a message of condolence for the death of her Majesty Empress Victoria was passed. All shops and pressas were closed.

At a special meeting of the Khadayak Subheehak Sabha held in the premises of the late R. B. Ranchodlal Kapurchand, presided over by Mr. B. N. Shah B.A., (LL.B.,) the Sabha expressed sincere grief at the death of the Queen-Empress, and directed that a letter of condolence be sent to the Governor of Bombay for conveyance to the foot of the throne.

BROACH.

A crowded public meeting was held here to-day under the presidency of Mr. Pansez the Collector, to express heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of her Majesty, Queen Empress of India and sympathy to the Royal family at their bereament. The president opened the proceedings with a touching speech suited to the occasion, and the necessary resolutions being passed the proceedings ended with solemn salutations to her Majesty portrait,

DHARWAR.

A public meeting called by Rao Bahadur Ramrao Malapur, and presided over by Mr. Walker, adopted the following proposition on Wednesday evening:—The people of Dharwar, of all classes and creeds in meeting assembled, beg respectfully to express their profound sense of sorrow caused by the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress and to offer their sincere condolences with the Royal family in their bereavement through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

RAJKOT.

The Zoroastrians under the Presidency of Mr. Coverji Coyaji held a numerously attended meeting to express their profound sorrow at the death of our revered Sovereign-Mother the Empress. The Chairmen dwelt in expressive language upon Her Majesty's glorious sway and the zenith of prosperity to which the Empire has attained under her whom he characterized as the incarnation of virtue. A Zoroastrian Deputation headed by Mr. Coverji Coyaji will wait upon the Political Agent to-day.

PALANPUR.

Since the news of Her Majestys serious illness His Highness the Dewan Sahib remained very anxious, and was shocked to hear of the sad demise. He immediately proceeded to the Residency and requested the Political Superintendent to convey his deep sympathy to the Royal family by wire. This was done and 101 minute guns were fired. The Courts and schools were closed and general mourning, such as was observed when his Highness' father died, has been ordered.

MAHAL-NAGPUR.

At an imposing public meeting of all sects and religions, Raja Bahadur Rajairao Bhonsle presided. Raja Laxmanrao was also present. The Honourable Mr. Chitnavis read the Lord Mayor's telegram, and through the Chief Commissioner, it was resolved to convey their profound sorrow to the Viceroy on the lamentable death of their beloved Sovereign. Speeches were made by the Honourable Chitnavis, Khan Bahadur Bezoni Mahamahopadyay Bhatjishastri, Professor Sadashivrao Achyutrao Sathe, pleader and Khansaheb Amirkhan. All shops and schools, mills, colleges, and the offices of the Municipality were closed.

NADIAD.

The sadness of the death of the Queen-Empress cast a gloom over the whole town. No sooner was the official telegram received than the news spread like wild-fire through the whole town and all shops were at once closed and business stopped as a mark of respect and affection to the memory of our most beloved Empress. A large open air meeting was held to express the people's sorrow and it was resolved that a telegram be sent by Sirdar Bechardas Viharidas to the Viceroy to convey to the Royal family their deep-felt sorrow and condolence with the Royal family's bereavement, which is really the bereavement of the whole empire.

BASSEIN.

On Wednesday morning a telegram nanoncing the sad death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, was received, and immediately afterwards all Government and private schools, offices and shops were closed. In the evening a large meeting of all castes and creeds was held in the local theatre, when the Superintendant of Police, Rao Sahib Mamlestdar, Sub-Judge, Chief Constable, and several other Government Officers, Vakils, Traders, Merchants &c. were present. Some speeches were made in Marathi and a resolution was passed that a telegram of condolence should be sent to the Royal Family in England through the District Collector, and the proceedings terminated.

BURHANPUR.

As soon as the sad news of Her Majesty's demise was received at the post office, it quickly spread in the city. Rao Sahib Bhuskute, along with the leading members of the town, met in the library, seeing that some steps such as closing of shops, etc., were already taken by the people, to go into mourning. They called upon Mr. Chisholm, Her Majesty's representative for the time being, and expressed their grief. In the evening a public meeting was convened, Raosahib Bhuskute presiding. The President, Khan Bahadur Kaji Sivaji Rehman, Mr. Habibulla, and Mr. Sekha Abdulla, addressed the meeting. Every one feelingly paid a high tribute to Her Majesty's virtues, and the speeches were listened to in profound silence. A resolution of sending a telegram of condolence to the Royal family through the Chief Commissioner was then passed in silence. The Union Jacks in the city have been lowered half-mast high.

MEETING OF THE DAWOODI BORAH COMMUNITY.

At the instance of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, ex-sheriff of Bombay, a meeting of the Dawoodi Borah community was held yesterday afternoon, at his bungalow, at Babula Tank Road. About five thousand Borahs were present on the occasion. It was resolved to put on record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by her Majesty's Indian subjects, in particular by the melancholy death of her Majesty the Queen. It was further resolved that Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy be asked on behalf of the community, to send a telegram of condolence to his Majesty the King-Emperor, in the terms of the first resolution. The meeting was called by Mr. Adamji, in the name of their high priest, who had issued a mandate to hold similar meetings at Quetta, Rawalpindi, Rajkote, Dhoraj, Calcutta, Colombo, Ahmedabad and other places.

PORBUNDER.

His Highness the Rana Saheb of Purbander expressed his feelings of deep regret when information of the demise of the Empress Victoria reached His Highness by bulletin. The Rana Saheb at once circulated an order closing all offices and schools, as well as all shops. The flags on the public offices, customs house, and on all the ships lying in the harbour were lowered to half-mast. Telegrams were also despatched by His Highness to the Prime Minister of England and the members of the Royal Family, expressing deep regret.

The chairman of the Porbunder Municipality, on behalf of the Hindoo and Mahomedan population, sent telegrams of sympathy to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy for conveying the same to the members of the Royal family, and thus in Porbunder His Highness the Rana Saheb and his subjects have shown every sign of loyalty to the British throne.

ANKLESWAR.

On receipt of the melancholy news about Her Majesty's demise in Ankleshwar, all the public offices, schools and shops in the Bazaars were closed and a crowded public meeting was held in the evening, when 1,500 people attended the meeting. Mr. R. S. Upagami, Sub-Judge of the Taluka, opened the proceedings, giving a sketch of Her Majesty's life and dwelt upon the innumerable blessings her subjects have enjoyed during her benign reign. Messrs. Kashavram Kashirambhai, Vakil, Gulabbhai Dajibhai, Gulam Husen, Gulam Mohidin, and Rev. Mr. McKane also addressed the meeting, joining in the expression of grief for the national bereavement. The meeting unanimously resolved that the President should convey to the Royal family through the Collector of Broach their deep sorrow for the heavy loss the Empire has sustained by the sudden demise of Her Majesty and the humble, but heartfelt sympathy, they feel with the Royal family in their heavy bereavement.

HINDU PRAYER MEETING AT ZAVERBAG.

A public meeting of Hindus assembled in the Narayan Temple at Zaver Bag, Kalbadevie for the purpose of offering prayers. About 400 Hindu ladies and gentlemen gathered together under the presidentship of Mr. Tribhowandas Mongaldas Nathoobhoy. Mr. Tribhovandas, in a touching little speech, referred to the great virtues which distinguish Her Gracious Majesty all through life in the various capacities shewas called upon by the Almighty to fill and the wise use she made of her opportunities till she attained to that ideal of a life so full of perfections and of duties well fulfilled which is the highest aim of all simple and noble souls. After this Messrs. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, Madanlal Lalubhoy and Swami Jagdishvaranand also spoke.

Mr. Madanlol Lalubhoy thanked Mr. Tribhovandas for presiding over the meeting. There was an appropriateness in the condolence telegram sent that morning by Mr. Tribhovandas on behalf of the Hindu community as he was personally known to His Majesty who when, as Prince of Wales, he was in in Bombay attended Mr. Tribhovandas Marriage festivities which were then being celebrated.

TELEGRAM FROM H. H. AGA KHAN.

H. H. Aga Khan sent the following telegram on Wednesday from Vienna to Mr. Kamaria Ismailbhai Cassum, the head of the Khoja Shai Ismaile Jamat: I request the Jamat to close their shops and offer, respectful sympathy on Queen's death."

The Makhi and Kamaria Ismailbhai Cassum sent the following telegram yesterday to H. R. H. King Edward VII on the death of the Queen-Empress:—Local Khoja followers of H. H. the Aga Khan were extremely distressed and grieved by the heartrending news of unexpected demise of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and offer their sincere, condolence to your Royal Highness and family. May God shower his choicert blessing upon her Majesty's son and grant courage and fortitude to all members of the Royal Family to bear the sore affliction with resignation and patience.

A public meeting of the Khoja Ismaila Jamat, who are the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan, was held on Wednesday morning at the Jamatkhana under the presedency of Mr. Kamaria Ismilbhai Cassum, where resolutions were passed expressive of great grief and sorrow the community felt on the death of the Queen-Empress. It was resolved that the shops and other places of business should by closed for the day. Prayers were then held for peace and repose of the soul of the deceased Queen, and wishing the new King a happy and a prosperous career.

SURAT.

At a meeting of the Anavla Brahmin community held this evening, presided over by Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil, speeches were made and prayers were offered from the Vedas. Feelings of profound sorrow were expressed for the peace and rest to the noble soul of the Queen-Empress. The assembly heartily wished to start a Fund, called the Queen Empress Anavla Brahmin Schalorship Fund; Rupees one thousand was subscribed by Mr. Gulabdas, the Fund being declared open for further subscriptions. A resolution was passed to convey to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to communicate to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the community's share in the bereavement of the Royal family. All offices, libraries, schools, shops, etc., were closed owing to the heartrending event. Prayers were offered in several circles. General mourning prevails all over Surat. The Collector convenes a public meeting shortly. Messrs. Mir Mujafarhasankhan and Mir Jaferahikhan have sent telegrams expressing their sorrow on behalf of the Nabob's family through His Excellency the Governor to the Royal family.

The following telegram was despatched from the Nawab's Palace:—We, Mir Muzaffur Husaine Khan and Mir Jaffur Ali Khan, beg respectfully to request the favour of his Excellency Lord Northcote to convey to the Royal family our feelings of profound and heartfelt sorrow at the most lamented demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

BHAVNAGAR.

On learning this morning of the passing away of our beloved Queen-Empress, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib immediately gave orders by the issue of an Extraordinary Darbari Gazette that universal mourning should be adopted all over his territory, in pious memory of our late august Sovereign; that the flag on the Palace flag staff be kept half mast high; that all the offices and educational institutions be closed for five days; that no band should play in the Peile Gardens; and that 101 minute guns be fired from the saluting battery. All the shops were closed in the town by the merchants out of respect to the Queen. A mass meeting in very large numbers was held by His Highness this afternoon in the Albert Victor Square, opposite the Motibag Palace, under a huge shamiana at four p. m., where all the Darbar Officials, merchants and others were present. His Highness in addressing the assembly was visibly affected. He dwelt in very feeling terms on the high virtues of the Queen, and expected that all his subjects would join with him on this most solemn occasion in mourning for the sad loss of a Sovereign, who has ruled over the destinies of a world wide empire with extreme sympathy and with devotion to her high responsibilities with maternal love and regard for the millions of the subject races under her, unequalled as she was in her virtues by any sovereign we know of that held the reins of Government, especially in this our beloved country as a wife and as a mother; and as a reigning sovereign her virtues are so well known that every one present had heard of them and read of them. His Highness then said that he fully remembers with a feeling of pride and pleasure the account given to him by his late father Sir Takhatsinhji of Her Majesty's affability, perfect sincerity and unbounded kindness shown by her to his father when he was in England. The loss of such a sovereign was a loss to the human race, for the reign may adequately be compared to the ideal reign of Dharmaraj, mentioned in our shastras for justice, benevolence and charity, for highmindness, for unvarying regard for the subjects—high or low—and for the benevolence and continued interest in their welfare and prosperity. In conclusion, he asked the assembled crowds to feel with him extreme sympathy with those who were near and dear to her and to pray to the Almighty to give to them and to us who loved her as a mother fortitude and strength and patience to bear this irreparable loss. The assembly broke up, as was arranged, in solemn silence.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. Rebsch presided.

Mr. Rebsch said:—Gentlemen, we meet together to-day overshadowed by a great grief, a grief which we share in common with every member of this vast Empire. I am sure I speak for every inhabitant of this large city when I say that the news which we heard yesterday of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, was received by all with the most heartfelt sorrow and with the deepest regret. Her Majesty was permitted to reign over us for an unprecedented long period of years, representing the greater part of the 19th century, a century remarkable not only for its extraordinary changes, but the rapidity with which such changes had taken place. The development of art, the extension of civilization, the material and moral progress made were all of a remarkable kind and all took place with a rapidity unknown previously in the world's history, and for the guidance of the Empire, which we have the honour to serve. She required tributes of no ordinary kind. That her Majesty was able to wisely conduct our Empire through various crises in the world's affairs was, I think, very largely due to her extraordinary power of being in touch with all classes of her subjects. This tribute of gratitude to her loyal devotion to the welfare of the Empire had obtained the loyal support of all her subjects, whether they were particularly interested in the administration of the country or not, because her administration was of a just kind. This view of her Majesty's reign, I venture to think, is one we have all had in our minds. We feel that in her loss we have lost part of ourselves and the guiding spirit of our age. So we mourn not in an ordinary way, but we mourn for what, if I may say so, was a personal friend and one for whom we had all the greatest reverence and the highest regard.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, said it only remained for him as a matter of urgency to claim priority for the resolution that was about to be brought forward.

The necessary sanction of the meeting having been obtained. Mr. R. M Sayani said: Mr. President,—As the senior past president present it is my melancholy duty to propose this resolution, and it becomes more melancholy still for us here for I have just been reminded that on this day in the year 1862 the citizens of this city met together to lament the loss of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort.

Mr. Sayani then proposed the following resolution:—

1. That the corporation of the City of Bombay have learnt with heartful sorrow of the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria Empress of India; and desire to record their respectful condolence with the Royal Family in this great calamity which has brought a reign of unparalled lustre and glory, to an end and deprived the millions in every part of the British Empire of the just and beneficient sway of the sovereign whose unsurpassed virtues have secured their undying affection.

2. That the President be requested to convey to his Majesty the King and Emperor and the Royal Family by telegram through the proper channel a suitable expression of condolence and sorrow.

3. That a Committee composed of the President (Mr. S. Rebsck). Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. Macdonald, Major Mayne, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Mr. R. M. Savani be appointed to draft an address to his Majesty, expressive of respectful condolence and of deep felt loyalty to his Majesty's throne and person, and be requested to submit the same draft to the Corporation at the earliest opportunity.

4. That the Corporation will be prepared on recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary funds for the cost of the telegrams and the cost of engraving and encasing the address and for any other necessary expenses in connection with this mournful event.

5. That as a dutiful token of respect towards her late Majesty's revered and sacred memory, this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Mr. Sayani containing said:—In the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Empress, Victoria, we in common with the rest of the subjects of the British Empire, have lost a great and good sovereign, who had very high claims to our affection and respect; indeed Her Majesty was one of the noblest and purest characters in the annals of Monarchy, A rich Exemplar of every personal and public virtue, a Ruler who exhibited statesmanship of the highest order, whose sole aim and object throughout Her long and prosperous Reign was to improve the lot of all her subjects, of various creeds and colours, and whose sincere and ever present desire was to ameliorate their moral and material condition her motherly sympathy for all sufferers and her sincere solicitude for the welfare of all entrusted to her care, and her condescension towards all who came in contact with her are proverbial, and endeared her to all. The pure and lofty standard of her private conduct, her cultivation of the domestic virtues, and her encouragement of education and of knowledge of the arts and sciences have materially contributed to elevate and enrich her subjects. Her personal qualities awakened affection and aroused loyal devotion. Her practical sagacity and her good sense, her copious knowledge of the world, and her close and accurate knowledge of the affairs of the various nations acknowledging her Sceptre, as also of nations with whom her subjects had to deal, enabled her to form ripe, sound and luminous judgments, to the lasting benefit of her Empire and to the peace of the World. Indeed she was the Centre and the inspiring source of her people's energy; and, her affectionate concern for them, her calm courage, her Royal encouragement and approbation, aroused, guided and stimulated them in a wonderful manner and bound her and them in ever closer and closer ties of affection; and the merest comparison of the kingdom to the throne of which she ascended and the vast and glorious, happy and peaceful empire which she has left to her successor, is a conclusive proof that in her death we have lost a lady of exalted virtues, of deep sympathy, of great energy and of sound judgment; a statesman of wide calibre and scrupulous wisdom and a most remarkable severigh whom merciful Providence in his special dispensation had sent down on our mundane world to guide and to govern us. And the memory of Victoria the Good will continue ever green and enshrined in the hearts of her people. So far, I have briefly, indeed very briefly, for our hearts are heavy and our grief is deep, referred to the general features of the marvellous and glorious reign, which is now unfortunately ended. Coming to our own country it was a most fortunate circumstance that the late Empress happened to be the sovereign when the Government was for the first time placed directly under the Crown of England. The fact that that sovereign was marked for her justice and generosity, and care and sagacity was in itself an assuring circumstance that the people of India would be treated with that clemency and consideration, which had clearly marked the rule of that sovereign in the rest of the Empire. Indeed, the very first important event in connection with the assumption of the direct administration of the Government of India by the Crown of England, namely, the drafting of the intended Proclamation of such assumption indubitably brought into prominence her Majesty's deep aversion to hurt the feelings of the people of India. Her wise and sagacious interference on that memorable occasion showed that she was a conscientious and liberal-minded sovereign and would in her future conduct towards the people of India magnanimously discard all notions of distinctive treatment on the ground of subjection, colour or creed. Indeed, that proclamation deeply affected the hearts of the people and caused an immense outburst of popular enthusiasm. Her subsequent conduct fully confirmed the popular idea and in time she came to be regarded with deep attachment, and absolute veneration and it is a well-known fact, observable in our every day life, that in every household in India, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, she came to be worshipped as almost more than human. This fact was amply testified during the demonstrations in connection with the first and second jubilees. Referring to the Indian Mussulman community, I will only add that that community in common with the other communities of this vast continent regarded her with admiraton and veneration and her Majesty was justly considered by them as the greatest, wisest and best temporal sovereign of the time of the Mussulmans. Such was the sovereign whose melancholy death we mourn. That sovereign is now, alas! no more, but may the spirit of her actions continue to inspire the conduct of her survivors.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in seconding the resolution, said:—This is not the time or the place to give the whole history of her Majesty's reign to this Corporation of the second city in the British Empire. They met together to mourn and to express their sympathy of the city on the melancholy event that had taken place. The Corporation, as the mouthpiece of the people of Bombay, can express this sorrow, not only on behalf of ourselves, but on behalf of others. He had visited the Market, Mombadevie, and other places, where he had seen the melancholy faces and heards the people enquire if the mother Queen-Empres was dead. The news had spread like wild-fire from place to place and house to house and everyone seemed to be in sorrow. There was no cause for wonder at that, for the Queen had always taken an interest in her Indian subjects. She had always taken an interest in their cares and sorrows, and when famine and pestilence were upon them she had sent messages of sympathy. Therefore her subjects throughout the Empire mourned her loss.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that by the death of her Majesty the Empire had lost a most commanding figure.

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha said: Not many words of mine are needed in support of this resolution. In the death of the Queen-Empress Indians mourn not only the loss of their good and gracious sovereign, but that of one who was revered with all the warmth and affection of the mother and adored as the noblest type of womanhood. She was indeed a personage as unique in the history of England as she was illustrious in its annals. As a sovereign who scrupulously respected the constitution no English monarch has surpassed her. Midst the varying vicissitudes of the world's politics, vicissitudes which have destroyed many an old kingdom and principality and given birth to many a new one, Queen Victoria, had indeed bravely borne for the unprecedented period of sixty four years the weighty burden and incessant care of an empire which had grown with the growth of her memorable reign and which now counts among its population full one-fourth of the human race. But the care which was yoked with that mighty empire only added to her sovereign dignity and greatness and extorted the admiration of the world, irrespective of polities and irrespective of race and creed. As far as her Indian subjects are concerned every important domestic event in the Royal household, or historical occurrence in the country had had the effect of binding them closer and closer to her throne and more and more deepened their loyalty towards her person and rule. Her ever watchful solicitude for their greater welfare, moral and material, her Royal wish for equal and impartial protection of the law, and her spirit of religious toleration are matters of history. They have been the strongest links in that chain of loyalty which as it were girdles the whole country. And it may be said without fear of contradiction that in the people's contentment and security and in their gratitude of her beneficent government she had in the words of the Proclamation her "best reward." Never perhaps shall England and India see a sovereign again of her great political and social virtues. Thus it is that we hear on every side on this mournful occasion the cries of an empire's lamentation. Sorrow undoubtedly darkens hamlet and hall, the humble roof of the patient tiller of the soil and the gilded mansion of the merchant prince. The Queen-Empress is no more. But we have the satisfaction to know that if she has for ever laid low her terrestrial crown she now wears another and truer one, than any wreath that man can weave" for her.

Mr. Kallabhai Lullubhoy said the Queen had been a model woman, a model wife, a model mother, and a model ruler.

The resolution was then put and carried in silence, the whole of those present seconding. The Corporation then adjourned to the 31st instant.

DEATH OF MR. DONALD GRAHAM.

THE mercantile community of Bombay will be much grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., senior partner of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. of this city, which took place on Wednesday last at Airthrey, Scotland, in the sixtieth year of his age. Intelligence of the sad occurrence was received here by telegram yesterday, when the offices of the firm were closed as a mark of respect to his memory. Till the year 1878, when he retired from this country, Mr. Graham was a prominent figure in the commercial life of Bombay, and took an active share in the affairs of the city. Since his retirement, Mr. Graham twice revisited this country for the inspection of the branch firms, namely in 1882 and in 1900. In the latter year, the native merchants of Bombay, under the auspices of the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, gave an evening party in his honour at Malabar Hill, and presented him with an address, recounting the many valuable services he had rendered both as a merchant and as a citizen. The deceased gentleman first came out to Bombay about the end of 1866, and took over charge of his firm in the following year. In 1869-70 and again in 1876-77, he was elected chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he dealt with the important commercial questions of the day with an ability which gained him the respect of all mercantile men. He took a warm interest in the Currency question, on which subject he often wrote in the local papers; and subsequently gave evidence before the Silver and Currency Commission. In the years 1878, the honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire was appropriately conferred upon him. He was for some time a member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and while holding that position, he took great interest in opposing the Cotton Frauds Act and the License Tax Act. Mr. Graham was a zealous sportsman, and during his time was Master of the Hounds in Bombay. As a mark of respect to his memory, the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and the Cloth Markets were also closed yesterday. On account of the long connection which the firm of Messrs. Varjivandas Madhandas and Co. and with Messrs. Graham and Co., the firm of Messrs. Vribhowandas Varjivandas and Co. was also closed for the day.

THE MESSAGE FROM MARS.

THE observation of certain phenomena on the planet Mars, made by Mr. Douglas, in Arisona and Mr. Nikola Tesla's testimony from Colordo have created considerable interest in the astronomical world. All sorts of suppositions have been advanced to explain what was at first presented to the general public as a possible attempt by the inhabitants of that planet to communicate with this world; but M. Camille Flammarion declares that Mr. Douglas's message has been amplified, and that he was simply desirous of placing on record the observation of phenomena already known to astronomers. The exact words of Mr. Douglas's communication were:—"Last night (Dec. 30) projections were seen to the north of Icarium Sea during seventy minutes." M. Flammarion calls attention to the fact no use of the expression luminous signals is made in the communication, and he personally explains the phenomena as being due to the effect of the setting sun upon the clouds of the Mars atmosphere. For many reasons Mr. Douglas's message is interesting to French astronomers, and especially in view of a decision arrived at by the Academy of Sciences and communicated to the world by its President, M. Levy, at the annual meeting held some days ago.

It will be remembered that in 1894 a lady who died at Pau, Madame Guzmans, bequeathed a sum of one hundred thousand francs to be awarded to the first person who should be successful in entering into communication with another world. For a long while the Academie des Sciences hesitated as to whether it could accept the legacy, but at the annual meeting it did so in the following terms:—"Madame Veuve Guzmann, a friend of astronomy, and a believer in the plurality of inhabted worlds, has left to the Academy a sum of one hundred thousand frances to be given as a prize to the person who shall first enter into communication with an astre other than the Planet Mars. The will wisely further stipulates that each time the prize has not been awarded for a period of five years the accumulated interest shall be attributed to a work seriously helping the progress of astronomy. The intentions of the founder will be scrupulously executed. The will be offered for competition from 1901, and to the jokers, who will only perceive the purely fantastical side offered by the subject, we shall, if necessary say, with Montaigne, 'It is a stupid presumption to condemn as false all that which may not appear likely to us. There is no greater madness in the world than to reduce everything to the measure of our capacity and competence." French astronomers are wondering what strange freak caused Madame Guzmann to debar the planet Mars from her competition. M. Flammarion who thoroughly believes that this planet is inhabited, and hopes some day to communicate with it, says that it will certainly be through Mars that communications will be made with the other worlds.

In refuting the theory of the luminous signals from Mars, M. Flammarion says that the possibility of its being inhabited by a human race more intelligent than our own is a natural conclusion of the observations which he and others have made. The project of communicating with the planet did not appear to him at all rash, and the proposal which appealed to him most was that made in 1891 by M. Schmoll, one of the founders of the Astronomical Society of France, whose idea was to represent the seven northern stars, placing the "foyers" at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strasburg, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. But, though M. Flammarion has thoroughly proved to his own mind that Mars is inhabited, and possessed of a high degree of civilisation, he is forced to admit "that our humanity is hardly ready for these trials, which are a little above its ordinary comprehension.' Mr. Tesla thinks differently.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

NAPLES, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steame Duke of Portland left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tientsin (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived at Karachi on the afternoon of the 23rd inst.

The same Co.'s steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden, for Colombo, on the afternoon of the 23rd inst.

The same Co.'s steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay, on the fternoon of the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst., noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been queit.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 15-16

THE serious outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis which occurred amongst emigrant coolies at Garden Reach last year, is described by Major Brown and Lieutenant Rogers, I.M.S., in the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette." The disease appears to have been introduced by arrivals from the North-West Provinces, and was so rapidly fatal in many of the cases that it was more than once diagnosed as plague. In some instances coolies, previously quite well, died within five hours of being attacked. In others recovery took place only after protracted suffering. There were also a certain number of mild cases in which the patients rapidly threw off the disease. The malady proved to be exceedingly infectious, the poison, as in plague, clinging to the building in which cases had occurred. Major Brown ultimately got rid of the evil in one of the Garden Reach sheds where it had been worst, by unroofing the structure, digging up the floors, and washing down the walls with perchloride of mercury, and afterwards with lime.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

In computing the great advance made by the bulk of the English working classes during the reign of the Queen in wages, leisure, and in the general standard of material comfort, it should not be forgotten that much of this gain must be regarded as a recovery from a condition of extreme weakness and degradation. The opening years of the Victorian era fell within the period of deepest distress, of most abject misery, that English workers had experienced during the whole of the recorded centuries. In their blood and their money the price of the Napoleonic wars had been paid, and the peace that followed had brought them neither plenty nor prosperity It would indeed have taxed the most ingenious malignity of despotism to have divised a system of economic and political circumstances more burdensome and injurious than actually prevailed at the close of the thirties. So evil was the case for most of them both in the new industrial towns which were growing in the north, and in the mining and agricultural districts, that it is not easy to disentangle and estimate the causes of their sufferings.

The effects of the old poor law, recently repealed were painfully visible: wages long degraded by subsidies from the rates had not yet risen to a decent subsistence, and the rigours of the new law had as yet done little to reduce the cost of maintaining great hordes of paupers, which pressed heavily upon the independent members of the working classes. Though the price of wheat was lower than in the early years of the century, it was still high and so fluctuating that a large proportion of working families had no security of their daily bread, and in bad seasons numbers of them succumbed to slow starvation in order to maintain the rising luxury of the landowners. The conflict between hand labour and machinery bad reached its acutest stage: the new machines and power were displacing the hand-workers by leaps and bounds so rapidly that the latter were utterly unable to adjust themselves to the new industrial conditions. The plight of the old handloom weavers was a pitable one; year after year they saw work slipping away from them: the high standard of comfort which they had long enjoyed, owing to the fact that weaving remained a handicraft long after spinning was taken over by the new factories, slipped away from them and they were obliged to toil sixteen or eighteen hours a day for some six or seven shillings a week. When we turn to the mushroom factory towns growing in all parts of Lancashire, the West Riding, and other northern counties, the picture presented to us of the conditions of work and life is positively appalling. These were the days in which the wealth of the factory lords grew, not by five and ten per cents., but by hundreds. It may be fairly said that the workers had at this time practically no share whatever in the rising industrial prosperity of the country. A small number of the fine spinners received even at that time comparatively high wages, thirty to forty shillings a week; but the coarse spinners did not receive half these wages, while a very large proportion of the factory work was done by women and children for the barest pittance. Out of 419,560 factory operatives in 1839, 192,817, or nearly half, were under eighteen years of age; 242,290 were females, of whom 112,192 were under eighteen years. Large numbers of children were driven into the mills at nine year old to work 6 1-2 hours a day until their thirteenth year when they were put upon a full shift of twelve hours. In many instances the meagre protection afforded by the early Factory Acts was evaded by unscrupulous employers, and children of six and seven were still pressed into the mills to be driven and maltreated by brutal overlookers. Though some improvement had already taken place in the structure of the factories many of them were still woefully defective in the commonest hygienic requisites, and the testimony of the early inspectors and medical officers is unanimous in attributing numerous diseases and deformities to the long hours and the noxious atmosphere of the factory. In Manchester, Macclesfield, Bradford, &c., we hear of "multitudes of cripples," and a large millowner of Manchester himself admitted that if things went on without a change, the operatives of Lancashire would soon be a race of pigmies.

If possible, the conditions of the ordinary home life of these towns were worse than those of the factory. The new towns had grown up in a hurry to provide for the new industrial population that flowed into them from all parts of the country; neither architectural nor sanitary conditions were studied in the least degree; vast new districts sprang up at the will of the speculative builder, whose one idea was to plant the largest number of cheap houses on the smallest ground. Engels, describing the working class quarters of Manchester, tells how the "350,000 working people of Manchester and its environs live, almost all of them, in wretched, damp, filthy cottages, that the streets which surround them are usually in the most miserable and filthy condition, laid out without the slightest reference to ventilation, with reference solely to the profits secured by the contractor." Back to back houses were the rule; drainage was unknown; the overcrowding was almost universal, Glasgow holding the palm in this respect; large numbers lived in cellars in a physical and moral atmosphere which defies description. Gaskill gives the number of persons living in cellars in Manchester as 20,000, or 12 per cent. of the population. This refers to 1833, but matters were as bad or even worse in 1837, for wages were falling, and the population growing at a prodigious rate. The factory-owners did not concern themselves with these details; the law of supply and demand had summoned into these centres a large quanity of labour which they could purchase on the cheapest terms. The public spirit of such municipalities was at its lowest ebb; no serious effort was made to cope with the requirements of these new towns; every few years cholera or typhus, always lurking amid the filth and foulness of the lower quarters broke out and diminished the population. The misery and brutishness of such surroundings bred a recklessness and hopelessness of character which expressed itself in drunkeness and immorality so widespread as to utterly defy the efforts of philanthropy or police. The evil conditions which are the now exceptional in large towns might then be regarded as the rule. In no respect, it is probable, has the life of the workers gained so much during the last half century as in the structural and sanitary improvements of town life. The clothing and food of the workers was inferior in quality, inadequate in quantity, costly in price. Meat was not a regular article of diet even of factory operatives, while labourers lived mostly upon bread and tea varied by an occasional debauch. The short life of the working classes is attested by the fact that in 1840, while the average life of the upper classes in Liverpool was thirty-five years, that of the operatives and day labourers was only fifteen years, in Manchester 57 per cent. of the children of workers dying before the age of five. The rate of wages in northern towns was kept down by the competition of large numbers of Irishmen, driven by sheer starvation across the Channel, who settled in the towns and depressed the labour market by undertaking labourers' work at a rate of pay just sufficient to maintain them in the low material condition to which long habit had inured them.

Outside the large towns, in the new factory and minning villages, matters were little better. Any remaining advantages from the fresh country air and surroundings was compensated by the more complete economic tyranny exercised by the majority of the employers. In these villages and small towns the lowness of the wages was accentuated by the wide prevalence of the truck system, by which wages were paid in orders for goods to be obtained from shops owned or controlled by the employer. In the choice of home and in the expenditure of wages the mass of these workers were in a state of almost complete bondage. In the large towns they had a certain limited choice of masters but the miner or the village factory worker was practically the bond slave of a master, who was under no legal obligation even to provide him with a bare subsistence. He owned no practical freedom: not even the right to meet and discuss his grievances was permitted him, for though the anticombination laws had been nominally repealed, employer magistrates found plenty of means to repress most effectively attempts at successful combination.

(To be Concluded.)

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THIRD SITTING.

Yesterday morning the members of the Famine Commission resumed their enquiry in the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, Sir Anthony MacDonell presiding.

Rev. L. S. Gates, Missionary, Sholapur, said he went to that district in the latter part of 1897. The last famine was far more severe than that of 1897. The first indication of the approach of famine was that numbers of people came inquiring for work. Large numbers collected at the Udgi Tank, near Sholapur, before there was work for them. That was in February or March, 1900. One day when he visited the place there, about 3,000 persons had collected from various parts of the country and there was no work for them. It was well known that a tank was to be built there and preparations were being made for beginning the work, but the officials were not ready to take on so many people.

The President: Did the unreadiness consist in the absence of sufficient establishment or the want of tools and plant, or both?

I think both. The Assistant Collector told me that they had not got the establishment, that they could not do anything for children and had not the tools to set the people to work. Some of the people had been there for fifteen and twenty days in expectation of the works being opened.

Was there any sort of arrangement made for the distribution of relief pending the opening of the works and for sanitation?—There was not, as far as I could see.

Would it not have been possible with a little resourcefulness to have put the people into gangs, made sanitary arrangements and distributed a little relief?—I think so, but I don't wish to blame Government, I think they did the best they could. I think they didn't expect such a rush.

But if you have 3,000 or 4,000 people there for twenty days left to their own devices, is it not possible to make some arrangements for them?—I think so.

Witness in reply to further questions said a tank was afterwards opened in that place and several thousand people were now employed on it. Pending the opening of the works there was not much mortality among the people at first, but afterwards there was. Hospitals were established, but he would not like to say that the arrangements were quite adequate. At one time there were as many as 15 000 persons on the works and there was only one responsible medical officer with assistants under him. The responsible medical officer was a hospital assistant.

Was there any delay in registering applications for work?—The people told me there was and the order was sent round that the names could only be taken on certain days in the week.

Did you find that the people on the works were content to sit idle and take the minimum wage?—Well, I found there was a great deal of human nature in these people and some of them are lazy. (Laughter)

The President: You find that wherever you go? Witness added that a large number of people went about begging and at first the missionaries helped them but when they found these people would not work they declined to help them. Then they went on to the relief works. In regard to the employment of karkuns, witness recommended persons who might be relied on as good and faithful workers, but very few of them were taken on while many others whom he could not recommend were employed. He believed the explanation was they gave a rupee or two rupees to subordinate officials to get the positions.

The President: And of course when they got the position they took care to recoup themselves.—Yes.

And they recouped themselves at the expense of the famine administration.—Yes.

The President. Precisely. That is human nature also.—Witness, as far as I can see, this bribery goes through the whole warp and woof of Hindu society. The distribution of gratuitous relief was sufficient to enable the people to live, but it was unsatisfactory in one respect. There was a distribution of clothing and sometimes of grain to persons who did not need it. As long as there was responsible European supervision the distribution was substantially correct, but when that distribution was withdrawn, persons got help who were not in need and persons who were in need did not get it. The remedy would be a greater responsible European staff or more responsible native staff. He did not hear any complaints about the rate of payment except from the lazy people who said they did not get enough.

In regard to the character of the relief works, witness thought a great deal of the money was unproductively spent. A great many of the country roads were repaired by taking a little dirt from the side of the road and putting it in the middle and it was all washed away by the first rain. He considered it was far better that the people should have come together on works as they did, than if they had been left in their villages, because then the families would have been broken up by the necessity of finding work.

The President: But if work had been provided for them in their villages which of the two arrangements would you have preferred?—I should think it would be better to leave them in their villages if work could be provided.

Do you think that one result of bringing large numbers of people away from their villages is to relax the ties of family life?—I think it must have that effect to a certain extent.

I am asking your own personal experience, whether you have found that men have divorced their wives because of their conduct on public works?—I have not seen that. They go away and leave their families when they have nothing to eat.

Witness, asked as to whether he could suggest any improvements in famine relief measures, said that plans should be prepared before hand so that when people needed work it would be ready for them and there should be more responsible persons placed in the position of overseers on the works.

By Mr. Nicholson: The people who came from a long distance before the works were opened maintained themselves by selling their cooking vessels, clothing and bullocks and other stock that they brought with them. Witness had a private relief work for a number of people who did not care to go on to the public works.

By Mr. Bourdillon: He found the code wage was enough where the people were taken away from their villages. There were complaints that the karkuns took "dasturi" from the people's wages and it was very difficult to stop it. On his private works he paid the code rate of wages and gave them clothing and found the rate sufficient.

Mr. Clifton, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, explained the public works organization, which he said though sufficient to deal with ordinary work was quite insufficient to deal with the difficulty of famine. In all matters of execution of works in ordinary times the Executive Engineer of the district was at the disposal of the Collector. The Superintending Engineer had the power of sanctioning grants to a certain amount. The Executive Engineer must refer all matters to the Superintending Engineer. The Famine test works in his Division were carried out by the Executive Engineer and were turned into regular relief works on the recommendation of the Revenue authorities of the division. Witness said he would like to have had a superior man over every gront of 5,000 of the people on the works and he certainly thought it was desirable to adopt that system in the future.

Do you think you would like in the future to have a standard of establishment for every 5,000?—Yes.

Will it repay you?—Yes. The system of payments was weekly.

The President: When you have weekly payments don't you think it difficult to ascertain whether insufficient work is due to contumacy or inability to perform the work?—Yes, but it would not have been feasible to have daily payments. We had a difficulty in making the weekly payments.

The President: It has been done in other provinces with a large staff. The great difficulty you had to deal with were that large crowds of people came on the works more than could be dealt with and the result was that they were content to sit on the works and draw the minimum pay. Then you reduced the rate of pay and the effect was that you gave for a long time starvaeting wages and certain number of people went off the works while others were content to remain on starvation wages. The result was the evils that followed If you had been able to continue the system of piece work and make daily payments and provide for dependents don't you think it would have met the difficulty?—I can't say.

Would you like to try it If you had to do it again?—I would try it.

I take it that your Department was unprepared in establishment and plant for such a great rush of people and there was great disorganization until you got sufficient establishment. You could not supervise the works as you wanted to do and there was in consequence a number of people on the works receiving the minimum rate of pay?—Yes.

Would you be disposed, after your experience to prolong the system of test works and continue the system of payment by results with a minimum wage and provision for dependents and young children?—Yes.

Witness was questioned regarding his opinion in reference to the subordination of Public Works officers to the Collector of the District in times of famine, and said he thought the transfer of departmental subordinates from one work to another should be left in the hands of the Engineer.

The President: Do you accept this; that the Collector should enquire into the operation of relief works in every aspect?—Oh? yes.

And that he should have the power to give and orders which shall be carried out, no matter whether the Public Works officer on the spot agrees with them or not? Witness: As to task work?

The President: Most emphatically as to task work. With reference to the time of measurement, the method by which wages should be paid and in every respect. I want to know whether you accept the principle that there should be one man to whom Government shall look?—I am not sure, so far as giving orders on the works.

The President said that Section 38 of the Famine Code stated that in relief operations except as regards professional matters every Executive Officer of Public Works should be subordinate to the Collector of the District and added: I want to know whether you accept that principle or not, because so far as I have been able to see it has not been accepted. It seems to me that it is absolutely essential if you are to carry out with efficiency relief operations that the Collector must be supreme—Yes, I agree to that.

I enlarge my question and ask wether in every single aspect of relief operation the Executive Engineer should be subordinate to the Collector?—Witness hestated to answer this question and being pressed said be looked upon questions of rates of pay and tasks as being technical points to be left to the Engineer.

The President instanced the case of a subordinate public works Officer continuing an unsuitable task and telling the Collector that he was carring out the orders of the Executive Engineer. Did the witness not agree that the Collector had the right to alter the task?—Witness: Yes, I agree to that.

The President: Thank you, you are merely agreeing to nothing but the rule which I am sorry to say was not acted upto in every respect.

Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Conservater of Forests, Central Circle, described the measures taken for the preservation of cattle by the throwing open of forests. The throwing open of the forests to indiscriminate grazing was, he said, not so successful as it might have been. The total resources in the way of fodder could have been made to go farther than they did by a more careful selection of times of opening parts of the forest and in preserving special resources.

Mr. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Poona, in reference to the system of payment on the relief works thought the people would have been better relieved by having the intermediate system from the beginning or payment by results with provision for dependents. With that system it would be better to keep the families together.

In regard to the question of control the Executive Engineer must be responsible for the work in his charge, because the Collector had so much to do.

In the case of a subordinate officer continuing an unsuitable task, would you expect the Collector to interfere?—I would expect the Medical Officer or even the Mamlatdar to interfere.

Replying to further questions witness said that in his district people would come on to works during certain seasons of the year for even nothing, if they had nothing better to do. About 18000 were on the penal wage and 16,000 on the minimum. Many of them didn't like to work, but when they found there was nothing else for it they worked.

By Mr. Nicholson: At first the people came simply to get "batta."

By Mr. Bourdellon: Nursing mothers gave a great deal of trouble. They were put on light work but many of them would not work saying that Government was bound to support their children. Therefore he put them on lower wages sufficient to support the children. As far as he could see any automatic system of fining had little effect as it was impossible to go below a certain point. The man who was getting the minimum for little work appeared to be quite as well off as the man who was doing a fair day's work and getting the maximum. It was said that this was due to the extra wear and tear on the latter.

Mr. Bourdillon: Those receiving the minimum were able to subsist on it because there was no wear and tear of ussal.—That was until the rains came.

The President: And then they broke down.

Rev Mr. Winsor, Poona, who was connected with the administration of relief by the American Committee, said that when he arrived in the Poona district there were three large relief works in his neighbourhood. From what he saw the majority of the people were not content with what they were receiving for their work. There was a considerable amount of work done and he did not come in contact with those who received the minimum wage and did not work. People came to him and said they were getting five pice for a week's work. He could not believe it, but he had no opportunity to satisfy himself, otherwise than by their statements. They asked him to put them on private relief works that he had opened.

The President said it was almost incredible that the people should have been getting so much less than the minimum wage. The money must have been intercepted—Witness: The people said the intermediaries had taken the money. The overseers of the work were common mucadums. Witness established works in the village for those not employed on the Government relief works and who were in real need. In the large camps so far as he saw the people looked very well. The instances of low payments that came to his notice were exceptional. He thought the relief given in the district was adequate to keep the people in a living condition.

The President: You think the people were not able to save on it;—Oh no.

Do you think any people went on the Government Relief works, who could manage to pull on without assistance?—No such cases came under my obervation. The sanitary condition of the relief camps was very fair indeed. He was quite struck with their condition and he did not know that with the supervision provided they could have been much better. They might have been better with better supervision which he thought was desirable.

Do you think the people could have been employed on more useful works;—That has been the question in my own mind. The quantities of metal broken cannot be used and it seemed to me that there might have been some more useful occupation than that. In many cases it would have been better if the people had been employed in making tanks and wells. In my district there was a great opportunity for making wells. Do you think that the massing of people on these large relief works has had morally a bad effect;—I don't think the camps "per se" have been conducive of any more unclean or unsweet living than the average home, according to my acquaintance of the village home.

Mr. Venkatesh Thaker, Mamlatdar Poona District also gave evidence.

Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector of Thana, and formerly Assistant Collector of Poona, said there was a great deal of indebtness in this charge.

The President: We have been told that the original proprietor having lost his title to the sowcar as landholder, frequently remains as subtenant to the purchaser.—Nearly always.

And he remains on at a rock rent, which we have been told, too often—half the crop and the subtennent has to pay assessment also. Would you say that many of the original holders have been reduced to that position of servitude?—In the majority of cases.

We have been also told that the name of that subtenant remains on the register as the proprietor of the holding?—Yes, the man who comes in may get the title transferred to his name, but he seldom does.

So the actual holder's name is frequently un recorded?—Yes.

Of course it is a matter of high policy upon which I only ask your personal iopinion, whether the idea ever struck you that it would be well to recognise the existence of these money-lenders as being what they are *de facto* the proprietors of the land and to impose on them all the obligations which attach to that proprietorship to introduce a Land Bill for the purpose of protecting the sub-tenants from rock rent? Did that aspect of the case ever suggest itself to you?—Yes.

Are you in favour of it?—Yes.

I presume you have in your office a map of every village in the collectorate showing every field.—Yes.

We have been told that there is no debucator of the internal sub-divisions of the field shown upon the map. If such a policy as I have suggested were undertaken it would be necessary to fill in all these internal details of the field and have, in point of fact an enlarged map of the field surveyed in all the sub-divisions. If you were to have a Land Law which would protect the actual cultivator in respect to the particular field he held that would be necessary?—Yes.

Well if you had a dispute regarding the boundary of a field you could get to the point you wanted to decide at once.

In Bombay we have a map of the field. The field itself is marked out by pullars or so called stones.

Upon whom rests the duty of preserving these stones?—Upon the village officer and all officers above him.

When you were Assistant Collector did you ever inspect these village boundaries?—Yes, that was a part of my duties.

It must have taken up a good portion of your time,—from a half to a third of it?—As a matter of fact we cannot space the time. We only take a test on a few fields in each village.

The officers below you have to spend a good deal of time in inspecting these stores—Yes, the village officer is supposed to see to these stones every year.

Has such a scheme for recognising the money lenders as actual proprietors and for protecting the sub-tenants, ever been discussed among the members, of the Bombay services as offering the possible solution to the difficulties of the land tenure?—I do not know.

Mr. E. L. Sale, Assistant Collector, Poona District, said that in his charge test works were kept open for three months because they were not quite ready for such a rush as took place on the relief works. In some of the villages one or two wealthy men were found to take an interest in the distribution of relief but in the smaller the "Punches" took no interest in it. The minimum wage on the works was adequate. Perhaps it would not have been adequate if the persons who received had worked.

Mr. G. K. Hukari, Secretary of the Theosophical Society Famine Relief Committee and the Young Men's Relief Association described the operations of those bodies. The Theosophical Society relieved 450 persons daily for six months through funds received from America, Australia, New Zealand and other places.

Mr. Lamb, Collector of Ahmednagar, said that district was more heavily stricken in 1899 than in 1897. Taken all round the crop was only a one anna crop. He joined the district in October 1899. Test work had already been opened and he opened more. They did not attract any considerable number of people until quite late in November as they were hoping for rain which would have saved the situation. The test works were converted to relief works towards the end of November and poor houses were opened early in January. One poor house in each taluka was more than was necessary, provided, the kitchens attached to the relief works were made use of as poor houses. He changed the system of payment on the works in the district from the intermediate to the Code system on the personal order of the Chief Secretary to Government who came to inspect the works. Witness would personally have preferred the intermediate system modified, rather than the Code system.

Regarding the question of control witness did not consider that he had power to alter the individual task, and even if he had he would not have done so without referring to the Executive Engineer. He would consider it a slight to the Executive Engineer to give orders to his subordinates without reference to him.

The President: The result of that would be that the Executive Engineer might be 80 miles away and before you could get a reply the people would be starving for a week.—I don't see how they could starve for a week. They would be paid weekly.

The President. Well let them be paid weekly. It is the principle.—Witness it appears to me that the Executive Engineer's reply would be to confirm the orders. The Famine Code states that the Executive officer of the Public Works Department employed on relief works in all matters, not strictly professional shall be subordinate to the Collector. Your answer is not, because you doubt you have the power but because you consider it would be a breach of etequette. You would not act without reference to your subordinate officer, the Executive Engineer?—Certainly; because I consider it is essential that the Collector and the Executive Engineer in famine relief should work with cordeality and there is a risk of a break in the cordeality if the Collector gives orders on the works to the Engineers subordinate without reference to the Executive Engineer.

The President; The question is should it not be incumbent upon the Collector when it comes to his notice that an unsuitable task is being done to give orders at once to avoid danger to the people which is greater than the danger of a slight to the *amour propre* of the Executive Engineers;—

Witness. The danger is that you may not get the work done properly on a large number of works.

Witness to further question said that village tanks were practically unknown in his district and were not suitable. There was a good deal of irrigation from the valleys from tributaries of the Godavery, but he did not think this work could be extended with advantage in the future. There was a great deal of indebtedness in the district and a geat many cultivators were now in the position of subtenants. The cultivators, name, however, was retained on the revenue register. He had seen a draft resolution calling for remarks as to the form this register should take. He had not considered the question of a law to regulate the relations of the sowcar and the sub-tenant, but it might very well be adopted. If the occupant were to be registered as the subtenant there was no reason why Government should not interfere to limit the rent he should pay.

The President; If seems to me an anomaly that the sub-tenant should be subjected to any rent that may be exacted from him. Witness; Yes, that is the result of the right that was given to him. He was given the sole and alienable right to the land.

The President: And be promptly alienated it, and the money lender has come into possession, and the question whether he should not be called upon to discharge the responsibilities of ownership which I understand he has not discharged in this famine. If that were done it would be necessary to go a little further with the survey of the fields and have a cadestral survey;—It would be necessary no doubt.

The amount of relief, witness added, erred if anything on the scale of liberty.

Mr. FetzGibbon, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, gave evidence similar to that of previous witnesses.

The Commission adjourned till 10-30 a. m., to-day.

GUN CARRIAGES FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

As some misconception exists on the subject, it may be useful to point out that the gun carriages of field artillery in India have not been altered in any essential feature since they were introduced some nine years ago. The only changes of importance made in them are as follows:—Soon after their arrival in this country the automatic brakes, with which they were originally fitted, were replaced by shoe brakes. In this state they have been used ever since, until quite recently when the adoption of spade brakes and the tray system of ammunition was decided upon. The statement, again, made by an up-country paper, to the effect that the introduction of the tray system is likely to cost many lakhs of rupees is absolutely incorrect. On the contrary the outlay but slightly increases the ordinary estimates for upkeep. So far from "tremendous expenditure" having been entered upon, on the Indian field batteries, all that is being done is to introduce the two improvements above referred to, which will vastly increase the efficacy of the existing guns. Whatever may be done at home it will be some years before India can afford to renew the equipment of her field batteries. Under these circumstances the precaution which has been taken is the very ordinary one of insuring that the existing equipment is in thoroughly serviceable state. There is no truth in the rumour that a new form of breech mechanism is to be fitted to the present guns. Proposals to this effect were at one time put forward, but were dropped as the mechanism was not found at home to work entirely satisfactorily.

GUZARAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

On Monday the Mundrai case was taken up when several Parsi cultivators were examined. Ukarjee Nusserwanjee said his assessment was Rs. 59 which he could not pay as his land was uncultivated. He had paid it by mortgaging his land and selling a bullock, which died a few days after the sale. He had maintained himself by the corn given by the Parsi punchayat.

Bai Pani, a widow deposed that the talati and the patel threatened to beat her if she did not pay the assessment. They rushed at her, but as she was lame, she moved aside, and warded off the blow. She sold seven bighas of her land to Hussen Sidhi for Rs. 50. Her husband lent about Rs. 300 to certain person in the village, but the money had not as yet been recovered.

Kanjee Pestonjee said he had seen Tikmanand, the talati of Gola kick one defaulter, and an other had been beaten, and under fear of similar treatment he wrote to his son at Bombay and got a loan of Rs. 70 which he paid to Government.

Dhania Kohia said Tikmanant, kicked him and another man beat him with a thick stick. He had seven rupees which he was made to give up, and in order to make up the balance of assessment owing, he had to sell one of his houses for Rs. 20 though it was worth Rs. 60. To keep himself and family from starving he had sold his plough, ox, agricultural implements, his wife's ornaments, and pledged his Rs. 11 pugarees for Re. 1.

Bhimbhai Khushal, talati of Mundvai, denied the allegations of ill-treatment made against him and the talati of Gola.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Crastel R. E. who constructed the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, will probably be selected as engineer in charge of the Kohat-Thall line on which military labour will mostly be employed.

Brigadier-General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Taylor, proceeded to Ahmedabad on Wednesday evening by the mail train, to inspect the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, in Camp at Sabermati. General Ventris will return to Bombay on the 27th instant. During the absence of the General Officer Commanding, Col. W. H. Riddel, A. A. G. will command the Bombay District. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The following is the official report of the proceedings of in the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils which met at Government House, Calcutta on Friday, 18th instant.

There were present:—His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding; his Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon'bles Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.; Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.; Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.; Mr. T. Raleigh, Sir E. F. G. Law, K.C.M.G., Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga; Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala; Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.; Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I., Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.; Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.; Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E.; Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.; Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.; Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.; Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.; Mr. R. P. Ashton; Mr. R. H. Henderson.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton and the Hon'ble Mr. Henderson took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS (AMEND-MENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said:—"By the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, section 12, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to invest any person with all or any of the Judicial powers of a Commissioner, and the person so invested is designated Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner. The title is no longer appropriate, for the Commissioner has ceased to take judicial work on the civil side. The Chief Commissioner proposes that the Judicial Assistants should in future be called Divisional-Judges, and that he should himself be empowered to fix the limits of the divisions to which they are assigned. I now ask leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to this proposal. I ought perhaps to say that other amendments in the Civil Courts Act are in contemplation, and that we may before long ask the Council to repeal and re-enact it. In the meantime, we propose to make the textual amendments set forth in the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh introduced the Bill.

The Honble Mr. Raleigh moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "Central Provinces Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local and Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act 1874. He said:—"The question of affording relief to the Native Christian community in India in respect of the disadvantages to which they are at present subjected through the unequal operation of the law relating to probate and administration, has for some time past engaged the attention of the Government of India. The position of Native Christians in this matter is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill which I have asked leave to introduce, and I need not repeat what is said therein. When the Court-fees Amendment Act was under discussion in this Council two years ago, the grievances of the Native Christian community in regard to their liability to payment of succession-duties were noticed by several Hon'ble Members, and a promise was made on behalf of the Government of India, that the representations then made should receive careful consideration. The Local Governments were accordingly consulted.

"In the course of the consideration of the subject, three proposals were put forward for achieving the end in view. The first of these was to exempt Native Christians from the operation of sections 187, 190 and 239 of the Indian Successon Act. The objection to adopting this suggestion was that, owing to the provisions of the Succession Certificate Act of 1889 and of the Hindu Wills Act, the position of the Native Chrstian community relatively to other members of their race would be affected in a somewhat anomalous way. Another suggestion was that the limit of exemption from payment of duty on probates and letters of administration should be raised from its present figure Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. Such action, however, while sacrificing a certain amount of revenue, would leave the grievance in question entirely untouched in so far as it affects well-to-do members of the Native Christian community, and would only partially improve the position of the remainder. The third proposal, which was put forward by the Madras Government, was to exempt Native Christians from the provisions of certain sections of the Administrator General's Act. This has been accepted by the Government of India as seeming to be the simplest and most effective method of dealing with the question, and it has accordingly been embodied in the present Bill. The exemption thus proposed will do for Native Christians what was done for Parsis by Act IX of 1881; it will relieve the community from the interference of the Administrator General in certain cases, and will enable them to avoid taking out probate, and therefore to escape payment of probate-duty, in cases where an estate is amicably distributed. The action thus proposed will not, I must admit, owing to the complex character of our scattered legislation on the subject of probate and administration, place Native Christians on terms of absolute equality in every respect with other natives of India, but the Government of India consider that it will be a substantial and adequate recognition of the grievance which they are pledged to, as far as possible, redress."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh said:—"My hon'ble colleague has remarked upon the scattered nature of our legislation. With your Lordship's permission I will endeavour to put together a few of the fragments, and to give some further explanation of the measure now to be introduced.

"We had before us several projects for the amendment of the law. It was proposed to raise the limit below which probate-duty is not leviable. The proposal had some attractions for my department, because it would only have been necessary to alter a figure in the schedul to the Court-fess Act. But we felt, as the Council will probably feel, that this would not have been a direct answer to the memorials which were before Government. We should have given the petioners relief not because they were Christians following Native usages, but simply because they were poor.

"We turned to the proposal which we now recomment for adoption. The payment of probate-duty is in many cases compulsory, because, if the parties do not take out probate or letters of administration, the Administrator General is authorised and required to intervene. Payment is rendered optional, in a large class of cases, if the parties are exempted from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act. This concession has been made to Hindus Muhammadans and Buddhists, and finally to Parsis. We propose now to extend it to Native Christians.

"If the proposal is adopted the effect will be to relieve the parties from paying duty in all cases where an estate is amicably got together and distributed. Even in this litigious country, one may express the hope that the great majority of Cristian estates are and will continue to be distributed without litigation.

"It will still be necessary to take out probate or administration in all cases where an executor, legatee or next of kin has to prove his right in a Court of Justice. We do not ask the Council to accede to the proposal that Native Christians should be exempted from sections 187 and 190 of the Indian Succession Act. We recognise that it may be considered oppressive if we say, as the law now says, to members of a Native community, 'Even if you are distributing an estate amicably, and in accordance with your own usages, we shall bring in the Administrator General and make you pay the duty.' But there is no obvious injustice in saying, 'If you cannot collect and distribute your estates without invoking the aid of our Courts, you must comply with our law of administration.'

"There is also a special reason which would make it difficult to exempt the memorialists from section 187. That section has bern incorporated in the Hindu Wills Act, which applies to Lower Bengal and to all Presidency-towns—that is, to those part of India in which a Native, whether Hindu or Christian, is most likely to die testate and leaving property. We cannot well exempt the Christian in cases where the Hindu is made to pay. If then we gave a general exemption from section 187, we should have to qualify it by excluding all cases analogous to the cases which are governed by the Hindu Wills Act. The form of our legislation would be rather confusing; its practical result would be to some extent illusory. We should give a concession with one hand, and take away a valuable part of it with the other.

"Complaint has been made in regard to the power given by section 239 of the Indian Succession Act to the District Judge to intervene and to retain possession of property until probate or administration is taken out. But the power is to be exercised only on the application of a person interested, or when the Judge himself thinks it necessary to intervene. The words for the protection of the property' are sufficient to give the Judge a discretion. If there be any class of cases in which the intervention of the judge involves hardship to any party, an exemption from this particular section may be given by the Executive Government under section 332.

"The Bill which my hon'ble colleague has asked leave to introduce will not simplify the law, nor will it place the members of all religious communities on a footing of perfect equality. We can only do that by making persons of all religions pay the same duties; but to take this course would involve the withdrawal of privileges long enjoyed and not unsuited to our administrative traditions. The Bill now to be introduced will give, as we contend, an appreciable measure of relief and will give it in those cases which are best entitled to our favourable consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be publish in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday the 1st February, 1901.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

PROVISION FOR FAMINE CHILDREN.

In response to an invitation issued in the names of the Rev. R. A. Hume, American Mission; Rev. M. B. Fuller, Alliance Mission; Rev. J. P. Steele, Irish Presbyterian Mission; Rev. T. Davis, C. M. S.; and the Rev. J. E. Abbott, American Mission, a Conference was convened at the house of the Rev. J. E. Abbott, D. D., Mazagon yesterday, with a view to the elucidation of the problem as to what steps should be taken towards providing for the industrial training of famine children, and the development of industries generally.

His Excellency the Viceroy has evinced great interest in the matter and in reply to the Secretary of the Americo-India Famine Relief Committee, who was also one of the conveners of the Industrial Conference, His Excellency's Private Secretary writes:—

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant enclosing the report on the operations of the Americo-India Famine Relief Committee, which I have duly laid before His Excellency the Viceroy. In reply I am desired to convey to you and the Committee. His Excellency's warm thanks and appreciation of the gracious endeavours of the American people in the philanthropic mission they have undertaken to relieve and educate the unfortunate children, who have been deprived through the ravages of the famine in India. His Excellency wishes the approaching Conference every success, confident in the expectation that it will be as successful in its deliberations as the work of the Committee has hitherto been in the cause of suffering humanily."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has also expressed his interest and in writing, His Excellency's Private Secretary requests: "May I ask you to send me for His Excellency's information the results of the Conference on Industrial education, summened for January 24."

The programme of the Conference was arranged in three divisions:—

(1) Papers by Managers of Existing Training Institutions.
(2) Opinions of experts in technical training.
(3) General discussion.

The proceedings commenced at 10 A. M., when the Rev. E. S. Hume American Mission, was elected Chairman, and the Rev. T. Davis, C. M. S. elected Honorary Secretary.

The first paper was read by Rev. R. Winsor of Sirur who dwelt on the progress of industrial education in Western India, and related his experience at Sirur and other places, where for the last twenty seven year he had been carrying on industrial enterprise. The quoted Sir Richard Tample's warm eulogy of his work. He also quoted Lord Reay's sentiment about the success of his school which was as follows:—

"What competent educational authorities have told me of your school's success enables me to offer you my best wishes for its future usefulness. My conviction that Industrial Education is the great want of India is too well known that I should have need to repeat it here, but the fact that you have been among the pioneers of this Presidency gives you an indefeasible right to the support of the public and the friendly assistance of Government.

Rev. F. D. O. Roberts, of Eellchpur, read the second paper, and dwelt on the principles of industrial training. He observed We determined to train our lads in trades and occupations suitable to the requirements of the province in which they reid. We did not attempt to introduce any trade or manufacture of articles foreign to this country. There is practically a scarcity and a demand for reliable skilled labourers, and opportunity is afforded us to supply this want. The wage of good carpenters, blacksmiths, and other labourers in Ellichpur is rather high from 10 to 12 annas a day being paid and a much higher wage for work out of the station. If we can give our lads Industrial Training to enable them to earn say only 8 annas a day they will be well off. By taking up local trades the lads will experience little or no difficulty in finding employment as soon as they are capable efficient workmen and old enough to leave the Orphanage. They will be independent of the Mission, be able to settle in any village."

The third paper was read by Rev. G. E. Clark of Hoshangabad, who dealt with primary education, and suitable industries, in the course of which be said, "Our experience at Hoshangabad exemplifies this. Our chief industry has been in wood, furniture-making. In working for private individuals there are tastes and fancies to be met which vary as the floweer of the field; for each a new design has to be drawn and perhaps altered and re-altered; this entails fresh explanations and instructions to the workmen, and when the article is finished there may never be another ordered like it. On the other hand the contract for furniture for public offices and rest houses from the Public Works Department was plain-sailing and profitable as all the designs, prices and rates of work were settled beforehand. A simple arrangement for a door handle may also be mentioned; it still leaves much room for improvement, but has paid well and supplied almost constant employment for some three apprentices ever since it's introduction more than two years ago."

The paper by the Rev. H. Fairbank dealt with the principles and methods of manual training as taught in the Sir D. M. Petit's school of Industrial arts of Ahmednagar with their bearing on the industrial training of famine children, he said The first principle is that the students of the school should be trained to become first class workmen. This principle is, of course, the aim of every school teaching manual training. In India it must be considered to have special importance especially when we have to do with classes who have never had skilled artisans among their number. How do you explain the fact that so few Mission converts who have been taught a trade stick to it: One reason at least is that so few have been trained to become first-class workmen. People will not employ them in preference to the regular workmen of the country because they cannot do as good work. The workman has not had the respect for himself and the pride and confidence in his skill which belongs to men who can do first-class work. "In the Rug-weaving School the standard of admission has never been as high as for the other branches, and lately boys have been taught the business who have had no Education at all. As a rule they have done well. The pay is not large when compared with the pay of a carpenter. A carpet-weaver who receives on an average 5 annas a day for 26 working days in the month is doing well."

Mr. John Wallace, Editor, Indian Textile Journal gave practical illustrations of the development of local industries and the possibility of native crafts being judiciously used, especially in camp furniture and various kinds of seeds. He also criticised the lack of proper instruction in technical schools, and showed the inability of native workmen to impart the knowledge of different kinds of crafts to their pupils.

Mr. Burns, Principal of the Reay Art School, gave a critic of the papers which had been read and subsequently dwelt on the work of the School of Art and the Reay Workshops, and showed the superiority of technical training in India over that in England, inasmuch, as the factory and the School of Art are here combined, whereas in England trades Cohcils impair the efficiency of the technical schools. He also gave practical illustrations of artistic iron-work and drawing.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Wallace, Burns and the other gentlemen who read papers.

After general discussion the proceedings terminated.

With reference to the notification in the "Gazette of India" of the 12th January, announcing that an Investiture of the Star of India and Indian Empire Orders will be held in Calcutta on 26th February, we are desired to make it known that members of the two Orders who are not resident in Calcutta, but who nevertheless desire to attend, should signify their intention of being present to the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department not later than 16th February and should also communicate to him their Calcutta addresses.

Among the passengers by the Arabia this week are Lady and Miss Elles who will go straight to Lahore. The marriage of Miss Elles to Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon, Assistant Adjutant-General, will take place early in February.

PURELY PERSONAL.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD was the most popular even among a family of very popular men. He was a thorough Beresford—in temperament, in language, in physique; and the Beresfords themselves are the most typical examples of that curious, embarrassing race—the men of English blood who, after some generations of living in Ireland, have become more Irish than the Irish themselves.

For generations—it might be said even for centuries—the Beresfords have played a large part in the history of Ireland. Good-humoured, vigilant, with a keen eye to self-advancement, and, at the same time, the reckless daring that tempts men to risk everything in the turn of a chance, ready for a row, or a battle, or a break-neck steeplechase, and none the less able to win the glittering prizes of life, they stood out in bold relief from even the hardy and favoured race of Anglo-Irish families to which they belonged. In the end of the eighteenth century and in the early years of the nineteenth they were at their zenith, and the Irish State—which was the fairy godmother of the Anglo-Irish—had given them everything there was to give, huge estates, titles innumerable and lucrative offices in Church and State.

Even in my own time, writes M. A. P., the splendour of the house of Beresford was still dazzling In the old Irish Established Church, a Beresford was Primate, with an income of at least £10,000 a year. I remember that Beresford well—a finer representative there could not have been of a great governing race. I can see him still—as though it were but yesterday, as he presided over that unruly, self-assertive,—and yet intelligent body—the Convention of Irish Churchmen, which gathered together after Disestablishment to build up the foundations of the great fabric, which after three centuries of wealth, and patronage, and ascendency, had been brought to the ground. What a stately creature he was—that last Primate of the olden time. Cool, firm, yet full of drollery, he managed this gathering with consummate tact.

He looked the "grand seigneur" to the finger-tips. He was tall, of elegant if robust build, a combination of grace and strength. The face, above all the rest, was remarkable. The eyes were blue, laughing, and yet had a certain steel-like brilliancy and coldness—as of a man who belonged to a race accustomed to govern. And the impression of masterfulness was augmented by the shape and, if I may so say, expression of the nose, with its proud, aquiline, Roman curve. The mouth was small, almost delicate, but so firm, so compressed, so eloquent of centuries of undisputed rule! Clothe such a figure in the rich, though sober, dress of a Protestant archbishop, and you will understand what a stately figure it was, and why, even after more than thirty years, I can still so freshly and vividly recall it.

Deepdene, one of the historic mansions of England—that wondrous house which lies nestled in the soft but vigorous embraces of one of the hills in the lovely Dorking district—was taken by the Duchess of Marlborough, and here Lord William and she spent a tranquil and happy life. Loving horses with all the ardour of an Irishman and a Beresford, Lord William had an excellent stud, and he and the Duches were frequent visitors to Newmarket. LordWilliam, with all his gallantries and daring, was never a man to neglect his health, and down at Brighton you could see him, sprinting along even as late as ten or eleven at night, opening his fine, wide chest to the breezes of the sea along the front. He looked, therefore, even to the end, a smart, spruce soldier not altogether unlike Lord Roberts. And now, he who had dared and faced every danger—the naked Zulus, the savage Afridis—who had plucked the Victoria Cross from the very throat of death, who had faced tigers, lions, and the wild boar has fallen a victim to a paltry chill. Such shadows we are, such shadows we pursue.

Both in November, 1810, Lord Armstrong at his death had exceeded the age of ninety. He had been in a failing state of health for a very considerable time, but, so strong was his constitution, it was only during the last few days of his illness that any anxiety was felt as to his condition. Gifted with a soft, low voice, in which the slight Northumbrian burr was distinctly perceptible, Lord Armstrong was one of the most amiable of men. It was impossible to meet him without being very much impressed with his modesty and his unostentatious demeanour. He was not a man who sought public favours or lived for public honours. He never took much interest in public matters. He did not even enter the Newcastle City Council, although his father was an alderman of the city, and was Mayor of Newcastle in the year 1850. Indeed, he naturally withdrew from these positions, and would rather be in the privacy of his study as a scientist, student and scholar

Lord Armstrong was a man of exquisite taste and refinement, and his pet aversion was what he called the "vulgar practice of swearing." Some years ago, when the Elswick guns used to be tested on the Cregside hill, a young gentleman—a student at Elswick—was working the gun that was being tested, and something having gone wrong with it he exclaimed, "Oh d—the thing!" but observing that Sir William as he was then, had heard him he at once apologised Sir William rebuked him thus—"If swearing will advance science, swear away as long as you like; but if it won't, what is the good of it"

In the words of a townsman of his, one is disposed to wonder what Newcastle would have been if Lord Armstrong had not been born, or if instead of following his own mechanical tastes, the had remained in the profession chosen for him by his father, and continued a lawyer to the end of his days. For in him who became one of the world's most famous engineers, the mechanical leaning of his boyhood was regarded as a hobby, and, on leaving school, he was apprenticed to Mr. Armorer Donkin, a solicitor in Newcastle, and his legal curriculum was finished in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Watson, later on Baron Watson—then a special pleader in the Temple. Lord Armstrong always regretted those years spent in a lawyer's office, and he once said to an intreviewer: "I was always an engineer. When I was a boy I used to make ueer little machines of my own with wire and firewood by way of amusement. I think that parents make a great mistake in not watching their children in their amusements to find out what is the bent of their minds. Watching them in their studies is not much use, for to most boys studies are merely a choice of evils."

The late Sir William Cubitt was greatly interested, and in his enthusiasm (says the "Daily Telegraph") he wrote to Mr. Jesse Hartley, who was the engineer of the Liverpool Docks, urging him to go and see it. Now Mr. Hartley was an engineer of the good old school, and he did not like lawyers poking their legal acumina into machinery, so he flatly refused even to look at the Armstrong crane. Sir William Cubitt, however, was determined that if Mr. Hartley would not see he should be made to see, and wrote a second letter, Impressed at last, the conservative old engineer went suddenly and alone to Newcastle to see the crane. Skirmishing round the quey in search of it the found at last Hydraulic Jack," the man in charge, and entered into a bantering conversation with him.

Lord Armstrong's great age often made people curious as to his plan of living. He was not churlish about giving information. He never followed any particular rules of life as regards diet, except that he had always been moderate in eating and drinking, and had a preference for plain food. He never was a smoker. He had been a hard worker, and had filledup his leizure moments with hobbies. He could lay down no rules for the attainihg of longevity, unless they were the practice of moderation, and keeping the mind interested and occupied. His hobby of late years was electrical research. He published two or three years ago "Electrical Movement in Air and Water with Theoretical inference."

Lord Armstrong was a self-made man, and proud of it. His "shield" and "supporters" have reference only to his trade—the latter being two stalwart smiths armed with sledge-hammers, and his mottoe, "Fortis in armis," with its primary allusion to the excellence of his artillery, and its pun upon his name, is probably the most appropriate to be found in the entire records of the Heralds' College.

However, such episodes were as nothing compared with Sir Henry's start for his first honeymoon, for he has been twice married. His first wife was a sister of Lord Dunsdale, and the bridal pair left on their wedding trip in a balloon, which nearly came to grief, but finally alighted safely somewhere in a ploughed field. Sir Henry has also intrepidly explored in Algeria, Africa, served in Egypt, and been Governor of Uganda. His home is at Lullington, in Derbyshire, on the confines of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, but he more often occupies a flat in London. In appearance he is pale and thin, with an ideal figure for a tunic or a frock coat.

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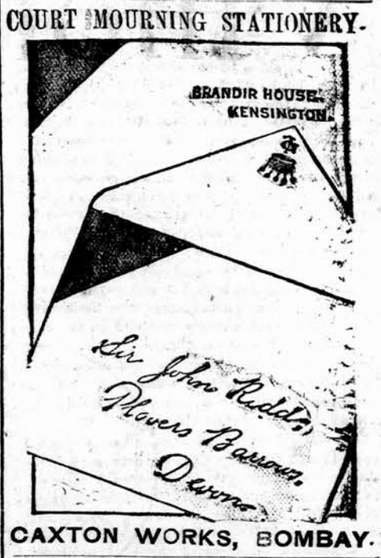

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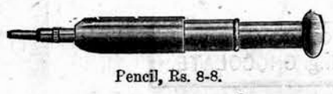
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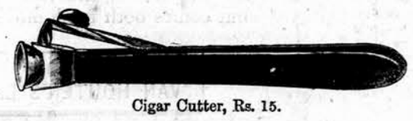
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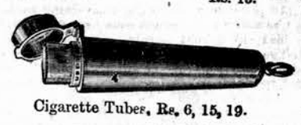
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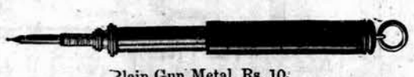
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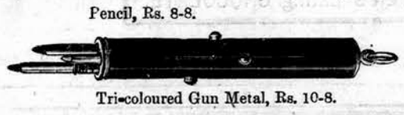
Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

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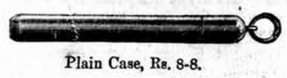
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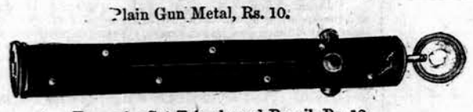
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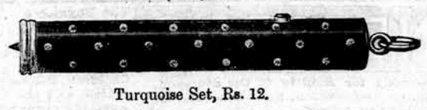
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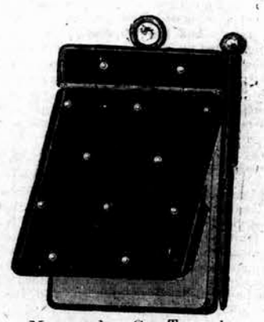
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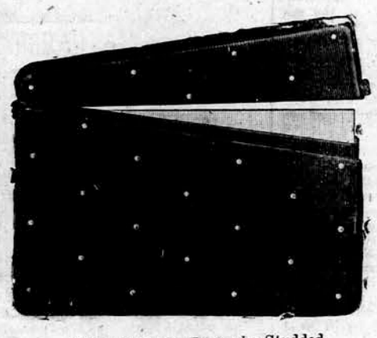
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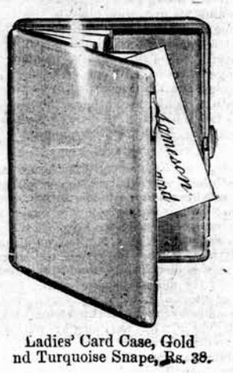
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.